The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 per ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXV. | FRIDAY, JUNE 29 1849. | No. 3780 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON,
CALLING AT EDEN AND BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE iron steam ship SHAMROCK, G. Gilmore, Commander, will sail for the above Ports on MONDAY, *the 2nd July, at 5 p.m.*

JAMES PATERSON, Sec.

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 10478

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE SCHOONER THISTLE will leave the Union Wharf, for the above port, on Monday, July 2nd, at 2 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board; or to

HENRY COHEN,
Office, Charlotte-place.

Freight, 12s. 6d., per ton.
Passage, 15s each. 10710

FOR MORETON BAY.
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE BRIGANTINE CHAMPION, Captain Collas, clears at the Customs This Day.

Passengers are requested to leave their names at the office by 1 p.m.

JOHN MORRIS,
Albion Wharf, bottom of Market-street.

June 29. 10718

FOR MORETON BAY DIRECT.

THE fine clipper three masted schooner HELEN, 120 tons, James Wilson, master, will sail for the above port on Tuesday next. Has very superior accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Inder's Wharf, bottom of Market-street; or, to

JACOB INDER AND CO.,
10767 Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine clipper schooner BEAVER, 100 tons register, J. J. Hunter, master, (*having been detained at the urgent request of shippers of goods and passengers*), will sail to-morrow, Saturday, the 30th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to

THOMAS CROFT,
10746 Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE favourite clipper schooner ELIZABETH JANE, T. Stericker, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail (*wind and weather permitting*), on Wednesday next, the 4th July.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to

THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, a small useful boat, about 12 feet long. Apply on board the Elizabeth Jane, at the Commercial Wharf, from 9 to 11 o'clock, A.M. 10747

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE well-known schooner SUSAN, Andrew Steel, master, having part cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to

THOMAS CROFT,
10748 Commercial Wharf.

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

THE FINE SCHOONER EMMA AND ELIZA, having part cargo and passengers engaged, will sail on Monday next, 2nd July, wind and weather permitting.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to

THOMAS CROFT,
10749 Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE fine Packet Brig CHRISTINA, Saunders, master, will be despatched for the above port, on Sunday next, 1st proximo. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.

June 26. 10492

FOR PORTLAND BAY DIRECT.

THE BRIG LADY MARY PELHAM, 186 tons register, John Wing, Master, will commence loading for Portland Bay early next week, and having most of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.

June 14. 9809

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE clipper brigantine FREDERICK, 100 tons burthen, Henry Burns, commander, will sail for the above port immediately.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at Macnamara's (late Queen's) Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
10348 Packet Office, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque AGENORIA. 724 tons register, R. H. Newby, commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, for which early application is necessary, and will take freight at moderate rates. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.

N.B.—Goods for shipment by this vessel must be alongside not later than Saturday, 30th instant.

June 28. 10719

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO ANY PORT IN NEW ZEALAND, AND FOR PASSENGERS TO CALLAO.

THE fine fast-sailing ship EMIGRANT, 753 tons register, W. H. Kemp Commander. This vessel is well adapted for the conveyance of stock, having spacious 'tween decks, and good ventilation. The accommodation for passengers is very superior. Apply to the commander, on board; or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Campbell's Wharf.

June 23. 10316

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first-class British-built Barque WEST INDIAN, 328 tons register, Robert Mills, Commander. Apply to Captain Mills, on board; or to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
Agents,
Hunter-street.

June 28. 10726

FOR PORT OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND, UNDER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT TO SAIL ON SUNDAY NEXT.

THE fine fast-sailing packet-brig MAID OF ERIN, 170 tons, W. Heslop, commander.

This vessel has room for about fifteen tons of goods, *which must be shipped before 12 o'clock on Saturday next*. She presents a desirable conveyance for passengers proceeding either to Otago or Port Nicholson. She will call at the latter port in returning to Sydney should sufficient inducement offer. Arrangements have now been completed to keep the Maid of Erin as a regular packet between Sydney and the new settlement of New Edinburgh, Otago, calling at Wellington in returning.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
10728 Queen-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE ELIZABETH ARCHER has room disengaged for a few *steerage passengers only*, immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board; or to

J. B. METCALFE.

June 28. 10642

BARQUE ELIZABETH ARCHER.

PASSENGERS by this vessel are requested to pay the balance of their passage money on or before Tuesday, the 3rd July.

J. B. METCALFE.

June 29. 10723

FOR CALIFORNIA.
FOR INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing newly coppered brig MARGARET, 250 tons burthen, having the whole of her freight and cabin passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for San Francisco, and offers an unusually good opportunity to those parties who are desirous of seeking their fortune in the

GOLD COUNTRY.

To prevent any misunderstanding, each passenger's receipt will specify the scale of provisions provided by the ship; and as despatch is the object of the owner, a low rate of passage money will be submitted to.

Early application is necessary to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Agents.

Packet Office, 410, George-street.

Intending passengers are requested to inspect the accommodations, at Duke's Wharf, and pay their passage money, without delay, to prevent disappointment. 9566

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO MADRAS.

THE fine A1 ship HASHEMY, 638 tons register, John Rose, commander.

This vessel will proceed to sea on 25th July, with horses; and the greater part of her stalls being engaged, intending shippers will do well to make early application.

A gentleman of experience will have charge of the horses.

Passengers per overland mail will find this a very desirable conveyance, her accommodations being superior.

Apply to

10652 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO INDIA.
TO FOLLOW THE ROYAL SAXON, AND SAIL ON 15TH AUGUST.
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE FINE SHIP INCHINNAN, 560 tons, Henry Pearse, Commander.

This vessel has fine lofty tween decks, well ventilated, and will be fitted and arranged in the same manner as the Royal Saxon. Captain Pearse has had great experience in conveyance of stock. The proceeds will be guaranteed and paid by the undersigned for all horses consigned through him. Cabin accommodation first rate, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply at the wharf.

9312 R. TOWNS.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL JULY 25.
FOR CALCUTTA,

THE new ship AJAX, 767 tons register, John Young, commander, formerly of the ship Sir George Seymour. This splendid vessel has great height between decks, is fitted fore and aft with large scuttles. Captain Young has had great experience in the horse trade between this port and India. and horses by this vessel will be under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Mackellar. Fifty stalls are at present disengaged. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Mackellar, at Braidwood, Saint Vincent; to

BROWN AND CO.;
or, to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS.

The cabin accommodations are very superior. 10293

FOR CALLAO DIRECT.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE A1 SHIP JAMES GIBB, 814 tons, Robert Jackson, commander, will sail in a few days, this vessel has excellent accommodations, and carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board at Campbell's Wharf, or to

R. T. FORD.

*** All accounts for the above ship must be rendered by noon on Saturday. 10661

FOR LONDON.
WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine first-class ship LADY AMHERST 446 tons, Captain Myhill. For freight or passage (the accommodation being very superior, and the vessel carrying an experienced Surgeon), apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

BROWN AND CO.;
OR, TO
8741 LYALL, SCOTT AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 ship QUINTIN LEITCH, 613 tons register, Lewis Potter, commander. Has now the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail early in July. Has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

June 23. 10416

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 SHIP DIANA, 575 tons register, Ellis Fletcher, (late of the Marmion,) commander; will have quick despatch, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the commander on board; to

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street; or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
Agents.

King-street, June 11. 9634

FOR LONDON.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine teak-built Barque LONDON, 388 tons, J. H. Roberts, commander, will sail about the 10th July. Apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or
J. B. METCALFE.

June 22. 1027

FOR LONDON,

THE fast-sailing A1 Barque GUARDIAN, 400 tons register, Thomas P. Vickerman, Commander, will have quick despatch, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to

BOGUE AND CO.,
Pitt-street.

June 12. 9732

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 regular trader SYDNEY, 345 tons register, John White, commander, has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
OR TO
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

June 23. 10417

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing British built barque HONDURAS, A1, burthen 500 tons, H. C. Cayzer, commander. This fine vessel is well known in the trade, having made several voyages, and has most spacious accommodation, with every convenience for the comfort of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

For terms of freight and passage apply to the captain, at the Flour Company's Wharf; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
or, to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

June 26. 10572

FOR LONDON.

THE fast sailing first-class barque MARY WHITE, 330 tons register, J. H. Walker, commander. Has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
OR, TO,
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

June 23. 10418

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 brig CHAMPION, 236 tons register, William Morrish, commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
10286 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

TO OWNERS OF COASTERS.

WANTED, a vessel to proceed to the Richmond River, to bring down about 50 tons of tallow.

Apply to

10027 THACKER AND CO.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL to take about 400 tons of coals, and a quantity of other freight to Sourabaya and Batavia.

Apply to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

June 29. 10712

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS OR BILLS will be received at this Office, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon.

The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 1st May. 7158

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
(Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman

John Alexander, Esq	Wm. Fanning, Esq.
Alex. Campbell, Esq.	J. L. Montefiore, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.

The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.)

Europe	2½	Colonial trade—	
China, India, &c.	2½	Hobart Town ...	¾
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or Bourbon ...	2	Ditto per steamer	¾
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Adelaide	1½
Torres' Straits	2	Swan River	2½
Whaling vessels for the voyage	9 to 10	Auckland	1
Time risks		Port Nicholson ..	1½
12 months ..	9	Port Nelson	2
6 ,, ..	5	For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium is reduced ¼ to ½ per cent on the above rates	
3 ,, ..	3		

J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.

5200

BANK NOTICE.

(OLD) Commercial Banking Company, Sydney: Notice is hereby given, that a further instalment of fifteen per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable to the Proprietors on and after the 4th July next.

FREDERICK EBSWORTH,
Managing Director.

Commercial Bank Office, Sydney,
June 6. 9432

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES, ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

OFFICES, 487, GEORGE-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE BARRACK GATE.

PROPOSALS, and all necessary information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, between the hours of ten and four.

Board Days, Wednesdays, at two o'clock.

WILLIAM PERRY,
4836 Secretary.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE Bank of New South Wales will purchase bills on England, drawn against shipments of wool and other produce.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BLACK,
Cashier.

Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, November 16, 1848. 7817

CITY THEATRE.
GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

Open on SATURDAY EVENING, June 30th, 1849, by the following efficient talented company, Mr. and Mrs. Hambleton, Mr. Arabin, and Mr. Quin (the celebrated Tight Rope Dancer, whose recent Daring Feats in Port Phillip and Van Diemen's Land, have rendered him the wonder of the thousands who have witnessed his performances) The extraordinary task of walking on a Rope crossing the River Yarra Yara, Melbourne, from the mast head of a vessel on each side of the river; together with walking up the Forestay of the ship Calcutta of Hobart Town, and crossing the immense and dangerous Cataract at Launceston, will ensure his performances on Saturday Evening next to be superior to anything of the kind previously exhibited in the presence of a Sydney public.

THE Evening's Entertainments will commence with the highly interesting Vaudeville, entitled LE PAUVRE JACQUES. After which, Comic Song, Mr. Hambleton. The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce, called BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. N.B.—To prevent the possibility of annoyance to persons visiting the Theatre, policemen will be in attendance at the entry. For cast of Pieces, see bills of the day. 10646

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned gentlemen have signified their intention of offering themselves as candidates for the vacancy in the direction of this bank, occasioned by the retirement of Henry Watson Parker, Esq., viz:—

Alexander Campbell, Esq.
John Bayly Darvall, Esq.
Robert How, Esq.

EDWARD KNOX,
Manager.

Commercial Bank,
Sydney, June 22, 1849. 10247

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Friday, the 13th day of July next, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and of declaring a Dividend for the half year ending 30th instant, for the election of one Director in the room of Henry Watson Parker, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election for the period of twelve months, and of two Auditors in the room of Charles S. Vallack and George Thorne, Esqs., who are eligible for re-election; also, for the transaction of such other special or general business as may be brought before the meeting.

Candidates for the office of Directors are required by the 54th clause of the Deed of Settlement to leave at the Banking House of the Company, notice in writing of their intention of offering themselves as candidates fourteen days at the least previous to the day of election.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD KNOX,
Manager.

Commercial Bank,
Sydney, 19th June. 10115

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A RECEIVING Director of the Society for each Class will be in attendance at the Office of the Society, for the purpose of receiving arrears due on Shares up to the 30th of June, preparatory to the closing of the accounts then ending.

On Saturday, the 30th of June instant, from 4 till 5 o'clock P.M.

Daily attendance from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. is also given at the office of the Society.

CHAS. LOWE,
Secretary.

Sydney, June 27. 9780

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

THE Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Institution will be held in the Library, on Thursday, the 12th July, at three o'clock, P.M., for the election of members, and general business.

ROBERT ROSS,
Secretary.

Australian Subscription Library,
Bent-street, June 27. 10709

THE ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF MAITLAND TO MRS LYNCH, (THE MOTHER OF THE REV. DEAN LYNCH), ON THE EVE OF HER DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE

DEAR AND RESPECTED MADAM, —Allow us, on the eve of your departure from Maitland, affectionately to assure you that we deeply regret the loss of one, whose consistent piety and unassuming manners have won the esteem and regard of the community.

As we have long and duly appreciated the fervent love which stimulated you, eight years since, to follow your beloved son over the wide waste of waters, encountering for his sake the trials of a tedious and perilous voyage, we can form some idea of the sorrow and affliction occasioned by your present separation.

Accept, Madam, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and remember that we owe you much as the Mother of our respected Pastor.

But whilst we ought and do lament the loss of your kindly presence and good example, we are consoled by the reflection that it has pleased God to gratify, in the evening of your life, the treasured wish of closing your days amidst the associations and scenes of youth; and we shall unceasingly pray that those days may be cheered by the happy consciousness of having faithfully discharged the duties of a mother to a son whom we will continue to obey and love, and of a friend to a people who will ever cherish and revere your memory.

We now, Dear and Respected Madam, bid you farewell. We sincerely hope that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" will assuage the bitterness of the parting moment, and bless your voyage to Ireland.

We beg your acceptance of the accompanying token of our lasting gratitude and veneration.

MRS. LYNCH'S ANSWER.

MY DEAR FRIENDS—At this painful moment of separation from those I love, your affectionate and respectful Address is most consoling to my feelings. I thank you for it from my heart.

I am truly grateful for the kind wishes you have so warmly expressed for my future happiness, and, in bidding you farewell, I pray humbly to Almighty God that he may protect and bless you.

You have promised to "obey and love my son," and in this promise I recognise another proof of your regard. You will fain relieve a Mother's anxiety, and anticipate her fond and earnest hopes. I confidingly receive your pledge—its remembrance will support me in those hours when memory struggles with regret.

I accept with thankfulness this valuable testimonial of your esteem and friendship.

May you and your children continue to enjoy a full measure of spiritual and temporal blessings.

ANN LYNCH.

West Maitland, June 25. 10706

CABBAGE-TREE HATS.—Storekeepers and others can be supplied on the lowest terms, at THOMAS CHANDLER'S, No. 21, King-street West. 10705

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TICKETS
IN THE EQUITABLE PLAN OF PARTITION OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
Drawn on 1st January, 1849

THOSE persons who require Deeds of Conveyance from the Bank of Australia for the Lots drawn on 1st January, are requested to address their applications direct to the Bank of Australia, George-street (if by letter, post-paid), instead of to the undersigned.

SAMUEL LYONS,
10722 Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—The Drawing of the second and Final Partition of the Properties of the Bank of Australia having been prohibited by the Government, all parties acting as agents are authorised to return the sums received by them on account of Tickets.

SAMUEL LYONS.

Sydney, June 14. 9803

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

THE first Convocation of Representatives for the despatch of business will be held at the Saracen's Head Inn, King street, on Thursday, the 5th July, at half-past six P.M. precisely.

By order of the Provincial Grand Master,
CHARLES WOODWARD,
10740 P.G. Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED,
ONE SHILLING,

THE ORATION delivered at the Installation of the Provincial Grand Master, by the Rev. C. Woodward, B.C.L., Provincial Grand Chaplain.

May be had of all booksellers. 10741

SYDNEY COLLEGE.

THE Pupils are requested to assemble in the Hall on the 9th July.

Young gentlemen formerly educated at the College, and others, may join private classes under able masters.

Boarders, dining pupils, and day scholars, admitted; and further information obtained on application to the Rev. C. WOODWARD, B.C.L., Head-Master. 10742

PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION,
220, ELIZABETH-STREET NORTH.

MRS. W. A. DOBSON begs to acquaint those friends who have expressed a desire to place their Children under her tuition, that she will be happy to receive them on and after Monday, the 2nd proximo.

For the information of those who are not aware of her designs, Mrs. D. begs to state that it is her intention to devote a few hours daily to the instruction of a limited number of Young Gentlemen, from five to ten years of age, in the various branches of an English education, including Writing, Arithmetic, and the rudiments of Latin; in imparting which Mrs. D. will endeavour to render the pursuit of learning a delight, rather than a task, while the talents and dispositions of her pupils will be regarded with a view to the more successful adaptation of their present studies, and the more advanced acquirements of after years.

TERMS:—
Payable Quarterly in advance.

For young gentlemen under 8 years	£1	1	0
" " above "	1	10	0

Hours of attendance, from 9 to 3, Saturdays excepted. 10259

ST. JAMES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
PHILLIP-STREET, SYDNEY.

THIS School affords such an education to the pupils as will fit them for commercial pursuits, or prepare them to enter with advantage the course of study pursued at St. James's College.

Tuition in French or other modern languages, and instruction in Drawing, Music, or Dancing, is afforded by highly qualified Masters on very moderate terms. Military Gymnastic Drill and Fencing are taught by one of the Sergeants of the Garrison.

Religious Instruction in accordance with the principles of the Church of England is systematically afforded.

The School will reopen on Monday, the 9th July. The quarterly fee for Day Scolars is two guineas, payable quarterly in advance from the day of entrance. A limited number of Boarders is received into the family of the Master on terms having reference to age and other details, of which particulars may be learned on application to the Rev. THOMAS DRUITT, the Master, at his residence in Liverpool-street, three doors East of Elizabeth-street. 10515

GLENMORE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE THE NEW MILITARY BARRACKS,)
ENGLISH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

MR. DODD, senior, in presenting his best thanks for past favours, begs to announce the removal of his establishment to the above retired and eligible situation, and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the duties of his School will be resumed on Monday, July 2nd.

Individual progress in each branch of learning is minutely registered and forwarded to the pupil's friends, and also quarterly examinations and rewards distributed in the respective classes.

Terms per quarter to be paid in advance. For daily pupils under eight years of age, 15s.; for pupils above eight years of age, £1 1s.; for pupils learning book-keeping, mental calculation, ornamental writing, mensuration, &c., £1 10s. per quarter. French language and Drawing taught by competent Masters, at moderate terms. 10628

WARDELL'S COTTAGE ACADEMY,
126, PITT - STREET SOUTH.
ESTABLISHED, 1843.

MR. J. H. RUCKER begs to announce to his friends and to the public of Sydney, that the third quarter of 1849 will commence at this establishment on Monday, 2nd July.

June 28 10634

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIST.

PARTIES who intend to favour the *Australian Colonist* with their advertisements, are particularly urged to forward them as soon as practicable to the undersigned, to facilitate its publication.

Subscribers are respectfully requested to state their addresses, so as to prevent confusion in the delivery on Monday morning next.

F. M. STOKES,
10745 337, George-street South.

A CARD.

MRS. SHEA has vacancies for two gentlemen at her PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, O'Connell-street, next the Club House.

A Phaeton and pair kept on the premises. 10753

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. have removed their Counting-house to George-street, at the corner of Jamison-street.

June 23. 10334

TO MERCHANTS, SETTLERS, AND CARRIERS.

JAMES STEWART, Parcel Booking and Carriers' Registration Office, "Woolpack Inn," near the Hay Market, Sydney. 7573

CAFE PARISIEN.
LATE
FITZ ROY HOTEL,

FROM the extreme difficulty in forwarding Circulars to all parties desirous of becoming members of the Café Parisien, the Messrs. H. and D. Perrier take the present opportunity of making their intentions more generally known.

CIRCULAR.

It having been suggested by a number of gentlemen, both in the country and in Sydney, that the want of a sanctioned place of resort for gentlemen during leisure hours, and particularly in an evening, has long been felt and acknowledged, the Messrs. Perrier, adopting the suggestion, propose opening an establishment of the kind, on the plan of the most approved "Caffé" and "Divans" of Paris and London, where gentlemen connected with the landed, grazing, commercial, shipping, and trading interests, and also with the learned professions, can meet and enjoy the pleasures and advantages of a "Club," but where the social arrangements will be *select* rather than *exclusive*.

They have been assured that a large number of residents, as well as visitors, have no distinguishing place of resort in Sydney, and to supply this deficiency, the "Café Parisien," is instituted.

The terms will be ONE GUINEA entrance, with an annual subscription of ONE GUINEA. The advantages will be the *entrée* to the Saloons of the establishment, furnished with elegance, taste, and comfort, and access to the leading European and Colonial Journals, Magazines, Share Lists, Price Currents, and every publication of merit, relating to the Australian Colonies; and the chief object of the Proprietors will be to promote the comfort and social intercourse of the colonists generally.

The "Café Parisien" will be conducted upon the plan now regarded with favour by the leading circles in the olden countries. Such of the modern Club regulations as are conducive to the permanent establishment of the Institute will be enforced, while others open to objection will not be recognised.

In accordance with the excellent custom now adopted in similar Establishments, both in London and on the Continent, the game of chess will be permitted, and chess tables provided in the Grand Saloon.

A separate Saloon will be appropriated to those whose exclaim with Cornéille:—

Quoi qu'en dise Aristote, et sa doct' cabale,
LE TABAC est divin, il n'est rien qui l'egale.

In a word, every exertion will be used to render the "Café Parisien" the most perfect, comfortable, and distingué place of reunion in Australia's metropolis.

Every department will be superintended by qualified persons, and to a numerous class who now complain that they find it most difficult (more especially in the evening,) to beguile an idle hour, the access to a splendidly furnished suite of rooms, where chess, conversation, and café, with other social enjoyments, will be always at their command, must (as the Proprietors conceive) prove a great boon.

The Messrs. PERRIER have now the honour to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the late Fitz Roy Hotel, Pitt-street, Sydney, for the purpose of establishing the Café Parisien as proposed in the circular, and beg to announce to the subscribers, and to those Gentlemen who are desirous of becoming members, that they have perfected their arrangements to enable them to open their Saloons on the first of August next.

Every information can be obtained by applying to the Proprietors, at the Café Parisien, where parties wishing to become members can affix their signatures, and it is to be distinctly understood that the entrance fee be paid on members becoming enrolled.

Country Gentlemen can become members on applying by letter (pre-paid), enclosing their entrance fee, or by reference to their Agents in town. 10414

CALIFORNIA.—A Firm who have completed all their arrangements for proceeding to San Francisco, wish to add two to their number for the sake of mutual protection.

None but principals need apply; and none but persons of known respectability will be treated with.

Apply (if by letter post-paid, with real name and address) to Mr. J. LORD, Macquarie-place. 10744

J. AND L. CETTA, CARVERS AND GILDERS, OPPOSITE THE ROYAL HOTEL, beg to call the attention of their friends and the public to a small assortment of goods, which they have just landed from the Chartley Castle, and which will be found well worthy of inspection, and superior to any goods of the kind hitherto imported. The musical boxes are quite a new article, and the prints a very splendid collection.

Best deep Gold Leaf
Musical Boxes and Accordions, in great variety
Ladies' Gold Watches and Gentlemen's Hunting Watches
A few very fine Prints and Engravings
Oil Paintings, in rich gold frames
Ladies' Rosewood and Mahogany Workboxes
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, complete
Marine, Pediment, and Wheel Barometers
Gold Brooches, set with cornelians, pebbles, enamel, &c.
Hall Clocks, in rosewood and mahogany cases
Pocket Compasses, Hydrometers, Thermometers, and a variety of sundries.

J. AND L. CETTA.

Sydney, June 26. 10619

CHEAP STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Honduras and Chartley Castle, a large quantity of Stationery, consisting of—

Foolscap and post papers
Brief paper and parchment
Account Books of all descriptions
Pocket and Memorandum Books
Drawing and tracing papers
Drawing pencils and artists' colours
Enamelled cards
Plain and gold back playing cards

And a large assortment of School Books and Stationery

To which the attention of storekeepers, schoolmasters, and the public is particularly called, the prices being much lower and the quality better than any yet offered.

JOHN SANDS,
386, George-street,
10771 Opposite the Savings' Bank.

PARCHMENT.

JUST RECEIVED, TWENTY-FIVE ROLLS PARCHMENT—
18 x 27
18 x 24

JOHN SANDS,
10769 386, George-street.

JUST OPENED,

A SPLENDID lot of Plain and Coloured Engravings, among which will be found—

The First Appeal
The Last Appeal
The Dawn of Love
The Heart's Misgivings
And a large quantity of others coloured in most artistic style.

JOHN SANDS,
386, George-street,
10770 Opposite the Savings' Bank

APPLES.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
10 Cases Van Diemen's Land Apples, ex William.

10752 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

EX HONDURAS.

A. FOSS, Wholesale and Retail Chemist and Druggist, &c., 313, Pitt-street North, has received a fresh supply of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c. QUININE, VALERIANATE of ZINC, Manna, Turkey Opium, Ext. Colocynth Co., Pulvis SCAMMONÆ, Ess. Lemon and Bergamot, Ferri Cit. et Quinine, Rad. Pariera Brava, Strychnine in Crystal, Folio Hyoscyamus, CREOSOTE, Sp. Æther Nit, Gum Benzoin, Ol. Menth. Pip., MUSK, Prussic Acid, METALLIC BISMUTH, PHOSPHORUS, Oxymuriate Potash, Ol. Caryoph and VERBENA, Otto de Rose, CAYENNE, Ipecacuanha Fruit, Paregoric, Tolu, Peppermint, Ginger, Rose, Nitre, Morphia and Magnesia Lozenges, Solutions of CHLORIDE of LIME and CHLORIDE of ZINC, Adhesive Plaister, OXLEY'S ESSENCE of GINGER, BUTLER'S Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Diamond Cement, FRANK'S SPECIFIC, Infant Preservative, HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA, Turlington's Balsam, BEATSON'S RING WORM and Gowland's Lotion, Dixon's, BLAIR'S, Norton's, Roberts's, HUNT'S, Powell's, Holloway's, Morrison's, Hooper's, WELCH'S, and Scot's Pills; POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed, SHEPHERD'S Ipecacuanha Lozenges, and LOCOCK'S PULMONIC Wafers, Wax Carriage LIGHTS and TAPERS, Fine Turkey SPONGE, Brass White Metal and Telescope ENEMA APPARATUS, DINNIFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, Flesh Gloves and Belts, Elastic Gum Bougies and Catheters, Wax Vestas, CANARY Seed, &c., &c. 10456

THE GREATEST SAL OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF SCROFULA.

Jerry's, Plains,
January 1, 1849.

This is to certify that my daughter, Matilda Alcorn, aged seven years, has been afflicted for the last three years with Scrofula; and, after having been attended by several respectable practitioners without success, I was induced to try "Holloway's Medicines," which, after a continuation of about three months *completely restored her to health*. This can be verified by numerous persons in this vicinity, where I have been residing for the last 22 years.

R. ALCORN.

To Mr. Pinhey,
Chemist, West Maitland.

CURE OF DISEASED LIVER.
To Mr. Heydon.
Campbelltown, April 11, 1848.

SIR,—I feel it a duty incumbent on me to let the community at large know the wonderful cure that has been performed on me by the effects of Holloway's Medicine. I have for the last six months been afflicted with the liver complaint, and at last was compelled to take to my bed in a very low state, so bad that I did not think I would ever rise in health again. After trying medical aid and finding no relief, I was advised by Mr. William Bursill to try the medicine afore-named, which I did, and after one or two doses of Holloway's Pills, and rubbing in the Ointment, I found great relief, and by strictly following the rules laid down by Mr. Holloway, and using his Pills and Ointment for six weeks, I find myself in the enjoyment of as good health as I ever possessed in my life. The truth of this statement is incontestible, as there is not one of my neighbours but could testify the same.—I remain, &c.,

ROBERT ELKINS,
Blacksmith, Campbelltown.

A CURE OF FITS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry Whiting, boot and shoemaker, Red Bank, Stonequarry, February, 1847.

SIR,—I have for many years past been troubled with a falling sickness, frequently dropping down at my work or in the street, and could get no relief from any one until I tried Holloway's Pills, and now, by the use of them, I am completely cured.

To Mr. J. K. Heydon.

Sold by the proprietor, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable venders of patent medicines throughout the civilized world, and by

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent,
78, King-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot and box.

The following are the appointed Agents for the sale of the Medicines;

Armidale—Messrs. E. and T. Quinlin, storekeepers
Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, Postmaster
Brisbane (South)—Mr. G. Harris, Storekeeper
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliams, Postmaster
Berrima—Mr. E. Abraham, Chemist
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, Steam-mill Store
Campbelltown—Mr. W. Bursill, Storekeeper
Carcoar and Canowindra—Mr. Joseph Simmons, Storekeeper
Castlereagh.—Mrs. Gorman, storekeeper
Clarence Town—Mr. S. C. Parker, Storekeeper
Cornish Settlement.—Mr. William Rowe, schoolmaster
Darling Downs—Mr. Alford, Postmaster, Drayton
Eden (Twofold Bay) Mr. Roberts, Storekeeper
Frazer's Creek.—Mr. John Steele, storekeeper
Geelong—Mr. J. Williams, Bookseller
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, Storekeeper
Gundagai—Rob. Davison and Co., Storekeepers
Gunning—Mr. James Downes, Storekeeper
Hassan Wall—Mr. M'Lennon, storekeeper
Heydonton—Mr. John Boote, Storekeeper
Ipswich—Mr. William Kavenagh, Storekeeper
Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. J. J. Harpur, Postmaster
Kangaroo Point—Mr. R. Davidson, Storekeeper
Liverpool—Mr. G. R. Allen
Maitland (West)—Mr. Pinhey, Chemist
Maitland (East)—Mr. C. S. Pitt, Storekeeper
Maneroo—Mr. H. Solomon, storekeeper, Dr. Reed's Flats
Melbourne—Mr. P. J. Cregin, Bookseller
Molong—Messrs. J. and A. Murray, Storekeepers
Morpeth—Mr. P. O'Keeffe, near the Steam Wharf
Murrurundi—T. Loxton and Co., Storekeepers
Muswellbrook—Mrs. Phœbe M'Alpin
Narandara.—Mr. George Flood, storekeeper
Newcastle—Mr. T. M'Cormick, Storekeeper
Pambula—Mr. Corington, Storekeeper
Parramatta.—Mr. John Smith, Church-street grocer.
Paterson—Mr. J. R. Houlding, Steam Mills
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, Storekeeper
Picton—Mr. Hugh O'Neill, Baker
Queanbeyan—Benjamin and Moses, Storekeepers
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, Postmaster
Richmond—Mr. John Ducker, Storekeeper
Scone—Messrs. Cohen and Co., Storekeepers
Shoalhaven—Mr. Green
Singleton—Mr. W. Copland Lesley, druggist
Stroud (Port Stephens)—Mr. John Corbett
Sydney.—Mrs. Lewis, Tobacconist, Brickfield Hill; Mr. Cleary, Shoemaker, King-street; Mr. Allder, Chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. M. Dalton, Grocer, Campbell-street
Tamworth (Peel's River)—Mr. L. W. Levy
Umuttbee (Gundagai)—Mr. Mate, Storekeeper
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, Postmaster
Wellington—Messrs. J. Drew and Co., Post Office
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, Storekeeper
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, Saddler
Wollongong—Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Chemist and Postmaster
Yass—Messrs. Myres and Alexander, Storekeepers. 7586

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512902

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

June 28.—Star of China, schooner, 161 tons, Captain Dowker, for California. Passengers—Mr. G. W. Strong, Mr. E. H. Hargreaves, Dr. Phillipson, Miss Severn, Mr. Joseph Coppin, Mr. E. Hart, Mr. John Jones, Mr. William M'William, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kew and two children, Mr. John M'Kew, Miss M'Kew, Mr. Wiseman, Mr. Joseph Plunket, Mr. William Telford, Mr. William Graham, Mr. James M'All, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and child, Mr. Pawley, Mr. Walker, Mr. Peter Hawton, Mr. J. Rainby, Mr. J. Bluff, Mr. G. B. Ogilvie, Mr. J. Cairn, Mr. and Mrs. Batters, Miss Batters, Messrs. Abbott, James Hughes, Joseph Wilson, William Daley, A. Ibbotson, G. B. Allen, W. A. Robie, Paulden, Clansh, John Keats, Robert Johnson, William Matheson, Thomas Dickinson, William Sampson, Henry Campbell, William Williamson, Robert Roberts, John James, Robert Richardson, W. Jackson, T. Robinson, W. Jones, John Dawson, W. M'Kew, J. Jamieson, Albert Roberts, William Durham, William Pollock, James Barrett, Phillip Purcell, M'Glnchey, Thomas Barennan, William Campbell, John M'Lenney, Thomas Thompson, and William Currie.

June 28.—Australian, barque, 306 tons, Captain Wiles, for the South Sea Fishery.

CLEARANCES.

June 28.—Peri, brig, 145 tons, Captain Gwatkin, for Launceston. Passengers—Mr. Clayton, Mr. Broom, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Allangham, three Misses Wathen.

June 28.—William, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Freeburn, for Geelong.

June 28.—Enchantress, brig, 146 tons, Captain Jordan, for Portland Bay and Port Fairy. Passenger—Mr. James Cutts.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Peri, for Lauceston; William, for Geelong; Enchantress, for Portland and Port Fairy.

To-morrow.—Stag, for London; Augustus, for Adelaide.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 28.—Shamrock, steamer, 200, Gilmore, from Newcastle, with 200 tons coals; Eclipse, 21, Lowther, from the Hunter, with 200 bushels maize, 640 bushels wheat; Comet, 34, Matthews, from the Tweed River, with 19,000 feet cedar; Thistle, 28, Williamson, from Port Macquarie, with 13,500 feet timber, 450 staves, 6 bags maize; Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, from Morpeth, with 30 trusses hay, 7 casks tallow, 50 pumpkins, 10 packages bacon, 27 bundles sheepskins, 42 bushels maize, 17 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 28.—Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Trial, 23, Bamford, for Morpeth, with sundries; Currency Lad, 21, Palmer, for Port Stephens, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

June 28.—Peri, brig, 145 tons, Captain Gwatkin, for Launceston: 3 cases cigars, George Thorne and Co.; 67 chests and 66 half-chests tea, Brown and Co.; 3 cases cigars, J. Cook; 2 cases cigars, J. S. Willis; 67 chests and 66 half chests tea, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 6 hogsheads beer, 1 cask corks, 1 bale tweeds, 1 hogshead 9 quarter-casks wine, S. Hebblewhite; 9 bales empty bags, 1 case oranges, T. Grimwood; 3 cases drapery, Lark and Bennett; 121 tons coals, 4 casks coal tar, 2 coils rope, 2 bundles empty bags, J. S. Willis; 12 boxes fruit, Macintyre; 5 hogsheads wine, 30 bags rice, 55 packages tea, J. Milsom; 4 bundles empty bags, H. Fisher; 6 hogsheads ale, 15 bales bags, 2 pockets hops, 10 bolts canvas, R. Campbell, sen.; 1 case glass, J. M'Veigh.

June 28.—William, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Freeburn, for Geelong: 126 logs cedar, 5 half-chests tea, 2 cases hats, 2 casks prunes, Henderson

SHIPS MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Stag, this evening, at six.

For Adelaide.—By the Augustus, this evening, at six.

For Otago.—By the Maid of Erin, tomorrow evening, at six.

The Steamer Eagle.—This vessel, built by Mr. Thomas Chowne, for the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, under the superintendence of Captain Farmer, their surveyor, and launched on the 23rd August last, made a trial trip outside the Heads yesterday afternoon, the Directors of the Company, as well as a number of the shareholders with their friends, being on board. The result of the trip was satisfactory to all parties, particularly as regarded the speed of the vessel; the time occupied in returning from the North Head to the Hunter River Wharf, being only forty-six minutes. Her dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 150 feet; on deck, 157 feet; over-all, 167 feet; breadth moulded, 20 feet; outside, 20 feet 6 inches; extreme, 36 feet 6 inches; depth of ship, 11 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches. She is nominally propelled by two forty-horse power side lever condensing engines, originally constructed by Fawcett, of Liverpool, for the James Watt, but remodelled and erected at the engineering establishment of the Hunter River Company, by Mr. Fyfe, their superintending engineer. The sole plates, condensers, hot wells, piston, slide valves and jackets, crontails, and other portions of working gear of these engines, are entirely new. The plate was cast at Dawson's foundry, and the cylinders bored out at the Company's boring mill. Some of the latest improvements have also been introduced. They have now expansion valves, and the boilers are fitted with tubes, which occupy less room by eight feet than the old description of flue boilers. They have attached to them brine pumps for the purpose of drawing off continuously a portion of the super-salted water, and are also provided with refrigirators for the purpose of communicating a portion of the heat carried off in the brine to the water supplied to the boilers by the feed pumps. There are salinometers on the fronts of the boilers to indicate when it is necessary to increase or diminish the discharge of the brine. The safety valve is particularly adapted to afford a free and ready escape for the steam in a large volume. The deck pump, which is very powerful, can be worked by the engines, and has fire hose attached to it, reaching to either extremity of the vessel. The diameter of the cylinder is 41 inches, length of stroke 42 inches, diameter of paddle-wheels 16 feet 8 inches, length of funnel 33 feet, diameter 44 inches, the strokes of the piston per minute 25. Her cabin accommodations are very superior, having a spacious saloon fitted up with twelve comfortable berths, with a state-room for the commander, a ladies' cabin with twelve berths, and a fore-cabin with sixteen. The whole work reflects the greatest credit on those employed in the construction, and the vessel in itself is a credit to the colony. On the vessel returning from the Heads, the Directors invited their friends to partake of a cold collation which was provided in the cabin, and on the cloth being removed, Captain Hindson rose and proposed "Success to the Eagle," which was responded to by the Chairman (R. Campbell, Esq.) Mr. G. A. Lloyd then proposed "The Directors of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company," which was responded to by John Gilchrist, Esq. The Chairman then proposed "Captain Gilmore and the Commanders of the boats in the Company's service," passing a high eulogium on those gentlemen; this toast was very handsomely acknowledged by Captain Gilmore on behalf of himself and brother officers. Several other toasts followed, including "the Secretary of the Company," (Mr. J. Paterson), "the Superintending Engineer," (Mr. Fyfe), "the first promoters of the Hunter River Company," "the Surveyor," (Captain Farmer), "Mr. Taylor," "Mr. Tucker," and "the Agents of the Company," "the Press," and "Captain Allen," who has been appointed to the command of the vessel. These toasts were severally responded to by Mr. Paterson; Mr. Kent, on behalf of Mr. Fyfe; Captain Farmer; Mr. John Eales, on behalf of himself and Mr. Abercrombie, as the originators of the Company; Mr. G. A. Lloyd, on behalf of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Tucker, and the agents, he having been in the service of Mr. Tucker for seven years, which he was proud to acknowledge; Mr Hinigan, for the Press; and Mr. Kent, A.C.G., for Captain Allen. The company separated about six o'clock much gratified with their afternoon's excursion. The Eagle will make her first trip to Moreton Bay on Tuesday week next, for which trade she is intended. The steamer Tamar will then be laid up for repairs.

A ship was signalled to the southward yesterday evening at sunset, but was not expected to make the port before morning.

The whaling ship Prince Regent, Captain Gardner, of Hobart Town, out twelve months, with 360 barrels of sperm oil on board, called at Port Macquarie on the 16th instant, for provisions, and was supplied by Messrs. Cohen and Son. The Prince Regent is the property of Messrs. Moses and Nathan, of Hobart Town, and has again proceeded on her voyage to the northward of Port Macquarie.

DIARY

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

June.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
29	FRIDAY	7 7	4 53	2 26	2 58

Moon—Full, 11·33 P.M., July 5.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE PRO-TRANSPORTATION MOVEMENT AGAIN!

By means of a sly and artful address to His Excellency the Governor, certain parties are just now exceedingly busy in trying to throw discredit on the stand lately made by the colonists against the revival of transportation. Of that insidious document we have managed to procure a copy, and here it is:—

To His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency.

We, the undersigned colonists of New South Wales, beg to express our unfeigned regret at the attempt which has been recently made at a public meeting in the city of Sydney, to pass a vote of censure on your Excellency, and her Majesty's Government.

We are advocates for the right of public meeting, and we consider it most desirable that the opinion of the colony on so important a question as the revival of transportation should be made known to the Government by every legitimate means; but we deny that the proceedings of an assembly such as that of the 18th June,—consisting chiefly of the idlers of the city—can be taken to represent the general feeling of this community.

The promptitude with which your Excellency has, at all times, made known to the Home Government, the publicly declared opinions of the colonists, and more especially upon the subject of the resumption of Transportation, renders it the more imperative to protest against the spirit of personality towards your Excellency, and unwarranted distrust of Her Majesty's Advisers, evinced on that occasion:

With this expression of our sentiments, we beg to convey to you, the renewed assurance of loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign, and unshaken confidence in your Excellency's administration.

The address begins by a mis-statement of fact. The public meeting referred to did not "*attempt*" to pass a vote of censure; but the vote, such as it was, was *passed*, and passed *nem. con.* A bolder mis-statement, however, follows: namely, that the meeting consisted "*chiefly* of the *idlers* of the city." This is positively and impudently untrue. Six thousand idlers in Sydney! Then stop immigration at once. But everybody who knows any thing at at all about the composition of that meeting, knows well that it included vast numbers of respectable men of all classes, members of Council, magistrates, merchants, shopkeepers, master-tradesmen, &c., &c.; and that if "idlers" were really present, they formed an exception from the general mass.

A still more audacious mis-statement is, that the distrust of Her Majesty's advisers evinced on that occasion was "*unwarranted.*" Unwarranted! when Earl Grey had, on his own confession, broken his own plighted word. Unwarranted! when his lordship had wilfully done what he had solemnly promised he would *not* do, and wilfully refused to do what he had solemnly promised he *would* do. Unwarranted, indeed!

The *intention* of this apparently mild and harmless paper is too manifest to be mistaken by those who look at it with attentive eyes; and we warn our fellow-colonists against being duped by its crafty artifice into a virtual acknowledgment that all that has been said and done against convictism was *mere humbug.*

TRUST MONEYS AND ACCOUNTS.

The object of the Bill introduced by Mr. Darvall, respecting the investment of Trust Money, is, no doubt, excellent; and the necessity for some such enactment has long been felt by conscientious executors and administrators. It is notorious that large sums of money accruing under testamentary bequest to infants and absentees, are now and have long been lying, wholly unproductive to the rightful parties, in the coffers of our colonial banks. It is equally notorious that when trustees have ventured, at their own discretion, to place their trust money where it would be likely to yield profit, but where it would be also exposed to some risk, they have done so at their own peril; and that in some recent instances the consequences of such discretion have been most disastrous to the individuals who, with the best of motives, had ventured to exercise it.

To apply to this state of things a simple but effectual remedy is the praiseworthy object of the Bill before us. We fear, however, that in its present shape the measure would leave the responsibility of trustees just as heavy and as unjust as it is at present. The first clause proposes to enact, "that if at any time any sum or sums of money shall have been borrowed by the Government of this colony, and the debt so created shall constitute a marketable security by way of debentures, or otherwise, in all cases in which by the law of England it is incumbent upon or lawful for trustees or executors to invest money in their hands in the purchase of £3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, it shall in this colony be incumbent upon, if the same can be obtained, and lawful for them to invest the like money in the purchase of such Government debentures or other securities, and to renew such investments as often as it shall be necessary, and there shall be any such Government debentures or other securities remaining outstanding and not called in by the Government, until the same shall be so called in" [or, we would add, until the party or parties to whose use such money is held shall lawfully demand the same.]

On reading this clause, two difficulties suggested themselves to our minds. In the first place, as it is the usual practice with the Government of this colony to put up their debentures for sale by public tender, a trustee would be in danger, as it seems to us, of offering either too little or too much for the purchase of such of them as he might be in a condition to employ for trust investments. It would be "incumbent" upon him to do his best to purchase them at a fair market price; and a question might eventually be raised, by the parties for whom he was acting, whether the sum named in his tender could be justly held to have been a reasonable approximation to that price. If he had offered too little, he might be charged with having sought to evade the law, the tender not having been made *bonâ fide.* If too much, and the purchase had been actually effected at that premium, he might be charged with having wasted the trust money. In either case, the Court might hold him responsible: in the one for not having invested, and in the other for having invested on disadvantageous terms. With these consequences before him, on sitting down to tender for debentures, the poor trustee would find himself between the horns of a dilemma. The clause should, therefore, be so modified as to make his course of duty plain and obvious

In the next place, as the obligation to invest is restricted to cases "in which, by the law of England, it is incumbent upon or lawful for trustees or executors to invest money in their hands in the purchase of £3 per cent. consolidated *bank annuities,*" a trustee or executor not learned in the law would be at a loss to determine whether his own case did or did not come within the prescribed category. He would therefore be under the necessity of placing himself in the hands of a lawyer. Here would commence a bill of costs; but the costs, after all, would not purchase for him an absolute indemnity. His lawyer, as lawyers very often do, might fall into a mistake, and advise him *wrongfully.* Here would begin a new responsibility, for which in the end the misguided though well-meaning trustee might be made to smart Instead, therefore, of this lumping reference to three per cent. consolidated bank annuity cases, the clause ought to define, in terms not to be misunderstood by men of ordinary intelligence, the cases in which trustees shall be bound to invest.

But even supposing these difficulties to have been removed, the measure would still fall short of what the colony requires. The charter of the Supreme Court made certain provisions for the periodical passing of executorship accounts; which provisions, for reasons to us unknown, have been allowed to remain a dead letter from the year 1824 to the present time. A laudable attempt was, it is true, made by the Supreme Court, about five years ago, to carry them into effect; but, again for reasons to us unknown, the attempt proved a failure, and nothing further has yet been done in the matter. Executors are still left practically irresponsible as to the way in which they keep their accounts and employ the moneys of their trusts; for it is only in cases of litigation, when bills in equity are filed, that they are called upon to give an account of their stewardship. The consequence is, that dishonest and indolent executors are in very many instances left to violate or neglect their trusts, through a long series of years, with perfect impunity; and even when at last brought to book, the mischiefs caused by their misconduct are perhaps found to be utterly irremediable. To faithful executors the consequences are always painful, and often unjust in the extreme. It is a source of daily anxiety to their minds, that there is no competent authority before which they can periodically place a record of their transactions, and from which they can periodically obtain a valid assurance that their transactions have been correct. A hostile scrutiny into these transactions may perchance, be instituted some ten, twenty, or thirty years hence, when facts may have faded from the memory, and explanation have become impossible.

This state of things ought certainly to be remedied, and remedied without further delay: and Mr. Darvall, or some other honorable and learned member, would render an essential service to his country by addressing himself vigorously to the task. Let all executors and administrators be required to file their accounts once every year in the Supreme Court; and let them be entitled to demand, if found correct, a discharge from all liability to have their accounts called in question thereafter.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday.

ABORIGINAL NATIVES' EVIDENCE BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of the above Bill, said, that he was quite alive to the great importance of the subject, and was sure that the House would give it a most mature consideration. This Bill was drawn up almost in the very words of that which was formerly rejected on a division by the former Legislative Council, and he had taken this form, not because he thought it a perfect one, but because it was sufficient to determine the principle; and if the House agreed to the principle in any shape, the necessary alterations and amendments might very easily be made in Committee. From papers which had been laid before the House, it would be seen that this matter had occupied the attention of the Government so far back as the 31st August, 1839. At this time, they would see, there was a suggestion from the then Secretary of State, Lord Normanby, with reference to the necessity of some measure of this nature, which suggestion had been anticipated by the passing of such a measure through the local legislature. The Bill thus passed, however, was found so repugnant to the law of England, that it was not open to any colonial legislature to pass such a measure, unless under authority of the Imperial Parliament. Accordingly a statute had been passed by the Supreme Legislature to meet this difficulty, and it was now open to them to pass such an Act as would render the evidence of aboriginal witnesses admissible, so far as it was confirmed by other and legal testimony. The object in view was one of vital importance to the cause of humanity. The Act which was passed upon this subject in the old Council, although it did not come into operation, had [illegible] beneficial effect by [illegible] a stop to the [illegible] between the two races in the neighbourhood of the Liverpool Plains district and elsewhere. When the white men knew that a law was actually passed, although unconfirmed, which would allow the black man to give evidence as to the manner in which he was dealt with, they refrained from coming into hostile collision with these before persecuted races. The cases which would be affected by the admission of native testimony were cases in which there could be no moral doubt whatever as to the guilt of the parties, and where only a link was wanting to complete the necessary claim of legal evidence, which links the testimony of aboriginal witnesses alone could supply. He might introduce many instances of this nature to convince the House of the necessity of this measure. There was one instance where tribes of the natives had been deliberately shot at by the white people,—shot at in the scrub whenever they were found, and without any sort of attack on their part upon the settlers. The dead bodies of the victims were found in the particular places where they were pointed out by others of the same race, and on examining them they were found to have been killed by gun shot wounds on the head, breast, or body, exactly as the natives themselves had described. The stories of all the natives agreed as to the mode and nature of death in these cases.

Messrs. LOWE and HAMILTON: Where was this?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: This was at the Liverpool Plains. He referred to the evidence of Mr. Day before the Police Committee in 1839 or 1840. A case too had recently occurred where several persons had sworn that poison was deliberately administered to a tribe of blacks. It was currently spoken of about the station that the blacks were going to get a dose. The blacks received flour in which something taken from a paper was mixed, and although they were all in perfect health when the took place, many of them were dead within three days. Some damper was found near their bodies, which appeared to have been used by them up to the time of their death, and some of the witnesses knew by the peculiar feel of this damper that it contained poison. One of them said that he gave a portion of it to a dog by way of experiment, and the animal died in a few hours. The bodies were too far decomposed for the contents of the stomachs to be examined, but some of the damper found near them was sent up to town to be analysed, and was found to be impregnated with arsenic. Here was a case where justice was entirely evaded because native testimony could not be admitted, to show that it was the use of the flour which had caused death. All the natives agreed to the same story, so that there could be no moral doubt, taking their tale in connection with that of the European witnesses, that the flour was given deliberately to destroy the blacks. It was the legal evidence only that was wanting, and for want of this the parties whose guilt was well known, escaped the hand of justice. Many cases, too, occurred in which white people were murdered by the aborigines, and the latter escaped from justice because the testimony of their fellows could not be taken against them. There was one case in a which Mr. Gregor was murdered in this way. The wife of a shepherd with him was murdered at the same time, the husband escaping because he was enabled to defend himself with a double-barrelled gun; but he was so frightened and confused that he could not recognise any of the murderers. They therefore escaped wholly unpunished, although they were well known to a black boy who had been living about the place, and to other aborigines. He might enumerate many other instances of a similar kind, and for all this there was no remedy but that of admitting the testimony of aboriginal witnesses. They would be examined in the first instance before the committing magistrates, and if there was any variation between the story which they told on that occasion and that told by them on the trial, it would be a reasonable ground for discrediting the whole. He asked no more than that their testimony should go for what it was worth, and so far as it was corroborated by the evidence of white persons. He would candidly confess that he was one of that school which did not place great reliance upon oaths administered in Courts of Justice. The system of imposing these oaths was often the cause of very great profanation, and was often of no greater obligation than if the parties had not been sworn at all. The evil of adhering too rigidly to this and other restrictions of a similar nature had been a good deal seen of late. Formerly no convicted felon could be examined as a witness; but on the trial of the persons accused of robbing the Bank of Australia in 1829, a question was raised as to the legality of the conviction, because of this kind of evidence having been taken. This question was solemnly debated, and it was decided by a majority of the Court, that the evidence was legal, inasmuch as it was absolutely necessary for the ends of justice in a society so constituted as was that of New South Wales at the time alluded to, that this kind of evidence should be legalised. If the exigency of the case was deemed a sufficient warranty for a departure from the ordinary usages in this respect, the same exigency pleaded no less powerfully for the admission of aboriginal testimony. The principles of law with reference to the swearing of witnesses, and oaths in general, had been much relaxed of late years. Any person who had a definite idea as to the existence of a future state, of rewards and punishments, was now admissible, and was sworn in any way binding upon his conscience. The system of requiring oaths in Custom House proceedings was abolished, and declarations were substituted. Mere declarations were also admitted as sufficient in judicial proceedings by members of many religious persuasions. When, therefore, he saw so wide a latitude allowed on these points, he could not conceive how a measure so essentially necessary to the ends of justice as this was, could be fairly opposed upon the ground of its being in contradiction to some of the principles thus departed from. This Bill was only intended to apply to criminal proceedings; but if the Council thought fit to give it a trial, it might, if it was found advantageous in its working, be subsequently altered so as to render the evidence of aborigines admissible in civil cases. He was not prepared at that moment to argue as to whether or not the Europeans who had taken possession of this country had done their duty towards their sable brethren who originally held it, by providing them with sufficient instruction. He could only say, that during his seventeen years' experience he had never known an instance in which an aborigine had been admitted as a competent witness. There was one memorable instance, indeed, which would almost seem to show that these aborigines were incapable of perfect education. It was, that a native named Macgill, who had been under the tuition of Mr. Threlkeld, a missionary, from boyhood to manhood, and who could read and write as well, perhaps, as any member of that House. This man had been of material aid to Mr. Threlkeld in making translations of the New Testament; and, indeed, the Gospel of St. Luke was admitted by Mr. Threlkeld to have been principally translated by Macgill himself In spite of all this, however, when this man was examined for upwards of an hour by Mr. Justice Burton, his notions as to a future state of rewards and punishments were found to be so vague and confused that the Judge could not regard him as a competent witness, and he was consequently not sworn. There was one other single reason why this Bill should be passed. The native police had been admitted on all hands to have answered most admirably, yet their usefulness was almost destroyed, because of the members of that corps not being admissible as witnesses. No constable could give evidence as to his own acts, and such testimony could only be procured by sending a white constable with the natives whenever they had any process to execute. A member of the native police might also be assaulted with perfect impunity, notwithstanding the protection which the law threw around him in his character as a constable.

Mr. LOWE had opposed this Bill when it was brought forward by the hon. and learned Attorney-General in 1844, and he should again oppose it, his aversion to its principles and his conviction of its inexpediency remaining unaltered. Notwithstanding the dextrous speech and dextrous Bill of his hon. and learned friend, that speech indeed had perhaps served to draw the attention of some hon. members to [illegible] which was whether evidence should be given under the sanction of an oath or not. [illegible] the very formalities of an oath that they could meet this question. Whether it was by kissing a book or breaking a saucer was a matter perfectly indifferent. In this respect he admitted that the views of the Attorney-General were wise and liberal; but what the English law did require was this, not that any man should be sworn upon the Evangelist or in any other particular form, but that he should be sworn in some manner to make the oath binding on his conscience. This was what the law required, and the English law had fixed the test by which a man's conscience could be bound in his belief in a future state of rewards or punishments. Thus, the Moravians, Quakers, and Separatists, were not sworn on oath, but their affirmation was taken, because it was believed to be equally binding on their consciences, and if they should affirm falsely they would suffer for it in a future state. There was, therefore, something very insidious in the Act and the speech of his honorable and learned friend:—"And whereas it is found expedient and necessary for the purposes of justice, and the more effectual prosecution of crimes and misdemeanors, that the testimony of the aboriginal natives of the colony of New South Wales, should be receivable before magistrates, and in all courts of criminal jurisdiction: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that every aboriginal native, or any half-caste native, brought up and abiding with any tribe of aboriginal natives of the said colony, shall be permitted to give his or her testimony, in such manner, and subject to such forms, as the court or magistrate before which or whom such testimony shall be given shall *viva voce* direct or prescribe, instead of an oath, in any criminal proceedings that shall be instituted in the said colony; and that the evidence so given shall be of so much weight only, as corroborating circumstances may entitle it to; and if any such aboriginal or half-caste native, giving such testimony, shall be lawfully convicted of having, in the course of such testimony, falsely and corruptly deposed to any matter or thing which, if the same had been on oath in the usual form, would have amounted to wilful and corrupt perjury, he or she shall incur the same penalties and forfeitures, as by the laws and statutes of England, are enacted against persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury, any law, statute, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Now, he doubted very much, whether all that was deemed expedient and necessary in this Act, was not the law at present. Any person could be examined, under any form that was binding on his conscience, but that point was not met by the Bill. what the Bill should have provided would have been something as follows:—"Whereas the law has hitherto provided that no witness should be examined on oath without having a knowledge of a future state of reward and punishment, and whereas it is expedient to deprive the civilised inhabitants of New South Wales of the safeguard thus afforded them by law—be it enacted that the unsworn testimony of the aboriginal natives of the colony who have been found utterly unable to comprehend any idea of a future state, shall be received in Courts of Justice." (Hear, hear.) The Attorney-General's bill would not accomplish the object of binding the mind and conscience of the aboriginals. The objects which the Attorney-General had were, first to put a stop to the murders and other outrages on the blacks; and, secondly, to enable them to give evidence as to such murders in the Courts of Justice—but did not every member of that House know well how the system of poisoning and secret murder of the blacks had sprung. Was it not notorious that it had originated in the measures taken by the Government, with respect to this race of people. The Government had sought to surround them with protection, by giving them liberties and privileges they could not appreciate. It had endeavoured to place them on an equality with civilized men, when it was utterly impossible that their darkened minds could be controlled or restrained by any other emotion but fear. The late Governor had sought to put the aboriginal natives, inhabiting the remote districts of the colony on the same footing, on the same rules as if they were in the streets of London. What had been the consequence of this absurd and impolitic system? That the protection had fearfully recoiled upon the blacks. The white people knew that if they repelled the aggression of the whites they would be dealt with by the law. They could not carry on open war They dared not treat them as open enemies, so this system of poisoning was resorted to. The whites, in self defence, betook themselves to the miserable arts of the assassin, the blacks were shot wherever they were met with, where there were no witnesses present. Living as this race did on the very borders of civilization, collision was inevitable; and far better, far more humane would it have been, had the whites been allowed to have shown how immeasurably superior they were in every way, and fear would then have worked its own salutary lesson. He (Mr. Lowe) believed that the blacks themselves would be the first to reap the ill effect of this measure; there was an old proverb, "dead men tell no tales," and if the whites were exposed to the danger which this Bill would subject them to, they would in all probability take very good care to put these witnesses who knew too much out of the way very effectually. (Hear, hear.) The wisest policy they could adopt was to leave the blacks and the settlers to fight it out between themselves. Such a course might not accord with the morbid philanthropy of Exeter Hall, but it was the course which humanity pointed out. Let these benighted tribes be taught how immeasurably inferior they were in every respect to civilised men. Both humanity and justice pointed out this as the wisest plan: for if they were certain of the consequences that would follow aggression, the blacks were quite keen enough to know how futile any resistance would be. He must say too, that he thought it was a somewhat extraordinary feature in this Bill, that it should first provide that this evidence should be received, in charges involving a man's life, and he supposed it would afterwards be introduced into Courts of Requests and Petty Sessions Who could state what weight might be attached to the evidence of these black fellows? It was well known that they were cunning enough to contrive a very plausible tale, and their faculty of memory enable them minutely to remember the statement they made. Such statements related with all the seeming artlessness and simplicity belonging to untutored savages, would have great weight in many instances. And under what sanction would they make these statements? He cared not for the form of the oath, whether it was taken as by the Kafirs, holding up the thimble, or by the Chinese breaking a saucer. How could they make it in any way binding on the blacks of this colony? This was the whole question. It could not be by any knowledge of a future state, for not only had they no knowledge whatever of a future state, but it had been admitted by the honorable and learned Attorney-General himself that they could not be taught it. He had illustrated this fact by the case of the man Macgill, but what was the inference drawn by the learned Attorney-General from this case? That as it was found utterly impossible to instil any idea of religion into these unhappy beings,—as it was found utterly impossible to bind their conciences in any way, the law should be altered to admit their evidence without the sanction of an oath at all. But as the Attorney-General admitted that the blacks could not be bound by any law of religion, by what law were they to be bound, in the testimony they might give? It could be only in some notions of morality which the Attorney-General might imagine them to entertain. But he would ask if the history of the world did not prove that in all barbarous nations religion must precede morality. Without religion there could be no morality. The latter was refinement of civilization, arising out of the former. The first notion that primative nations entertained, was, that of an evil spirit; the second was the notion of a good and evil being; and, thirdly, but much further on in the progress of civilization, the sense of merit or demerit, independent of a state of future reward or punishment. It must be, then, that it was intended that this testimony should be given under some notions of morality which should guide the black. It [illegible] contended that he would be bound by any principle of religion. It was not pretended that he had any knowledge of a future state, that he had any idea whatever of the existence of the soul after death. And yet indissolubly connected as these must be with every principle of morality, he was to be bound by ethical principles and ethical distinctions. If they could adopt the absurd and ridiculous idea that the savage could understand such principles and such distinctions, then indeed he could in some measure understand the Bill; if not, then he would ask the Attorney-General how evidence such as it were sought to legalize could be sanctioned? Then again the proposition to make them subject to the law of perjury was most cruel and unjust. What law would they break which they understood?—what principle would they infringe which they could comprehend? How should they know what was perjury—how could they charge their consciences with the crime of making false statements? Let the House tell him how the native blacks knew the distinction between truthfulness and falsehood, right and wrong, and then there might be some justice in submitting them to the penalties of perjury. He had yet to learn that the telling of lies was looked upon as a crime amongst the aboriginal tribes of this colony. Let the blacks first be made sensible of the crime they were committing, let some binding and intelligible sanction be given to their evidence, and then, when that sanction was violated, it would be time enough to resort to punishment. He could conceive no spectacle more cruel, more disgusting, and more degrading, than to see these poor creatures punished for infringing a law they could not possibly understand—for a crime of which they were perfectly unconscious. (Cheers.) If the question of the punishment of perjury was to be discussed, if it were to determine whether the practice of taking oaths in Courts of Justice might not well be set aside, let it be brought forward boldly, and he for one should be prepared to meet it. But he would impress upon the House the danger, the fearful danger, of risking the lives and liberties of the community, by taking from them the defence, which was given, by making a solemn and intelligible obligation, necessary to sanction the testimony of any man. Pass this Bill, and take the case of a white and a black native brought up in the bush of this colony. Both untaught, both ignorant of religion, both unconscious of the binding of an oath, the testimony of the black would be received, while that of the white would be excluded. He must most strongly protest against such injustice, and believing it as he did to be fraught with danger to the safe and pure administration of justice with peril to the whites, and deadly evil to the blacks, he should strenuously oppose the Bill.

Mr. FOSTER rose to object to the Bill, and he did so because he thought it would be impossible to place any safeguard on the evidence of the blacks. They were so utterly debased a race, that they had no knowledge of truth or falsehood. The vices of our race were with them virtues, and our virtues vices. If a black took the life of one of a hostile tribe, he considered it a virtuous action, and they looked on the whites as a hostile tribe. But if even the whites took the lives of blacks of one tribe, those of another hostile to the slain applauded the whites for it. The very taking of life by poison had been treated by the blacks of hostile tribes as a good joke. No one in that House would not execrate such practices, but he could only see their perpetration in this Bill. It was admitted by all, that the minds of this race were incapable of entertaining one scintilla of anything like religion, and how was it possible they should be restrained from giving false testimony. No doubt many barbarous murders had been committed; but he had never known such outrages to have been committed, and every settler round the neighbourhood not to be accused by the blacks as being the perpetrators of it. And then, if it was known or suspected who did it, the tribes hostile to those murdered, declared him to be a very fine fellow, and that it was a great pity he did not poison all. Allusion had been made by the hon. and learned Attorney-General to the intelligence of the native police in the Port Phillip district. Now he did not think that any of these men had been called on to give evidence in Courts of Justice, neither did he think much reliance could be placed on their testimony if they were called on. No doubt they had been *of service*: they were found to be very good bloodhounds—active in the detection and apprehension of any one in search of whom they might be set; but this was all. He did not see that any case had been made out by the Attorney-General; nor could he see why the lives of white men should be entrusted to evidence like theirs.

Mr. DICKSON thought that the hon. gentleman who spoke last certainly very much underrated the merits of the native police, when he regarded them as mere bloodhounds. He thought they had displayed much intelligence and sagacity, and he certainly imagined that they were capable of giving evidence in a Court of Justice.

Mr. NICHOLS: If the evidence of aboriginal natives was at present admitted in Courts of Justice, then no doubt there could be no necessity for this Bill. There was no doubt that the blacks had been very much neglected and ill-treated by the Government of this country; but they were a most debased and degraded race, and their desires extended only for trifling matters. He found in one report from the Government that the utmost ambition of the king of the tribe was "to have a long-tailed coat, a cocked hat, and to be a swell." (Laughter.) There was no doubt that such a race as this must give way before the march of civilization; they could not be instructed, and must eventually perish from the earth, as white men approached to occupy it. There were very many objections to this Bill, particularly with respect to the punishment for falsely and corruptly deposing. How could they possibly know, or be made to understand that they were committing any crime by such a course? From what they knew of them, falsehood was looked on as a virtue amongst them. He remembered seeing the man M'Gill, alluded to by the honorable and learned Attorney-General a short time before his death; he could safely say that he had no idea of a future state. The Bill of the Attorney-General included half-caste natives; but he would ask if they were to be admitted, what was to become of the quadroons? he had seen natives here as white as the Attorney-General himself, and he had also seen them examined as witnesses in cases of murder, but they were first examined as to their moral and religious perceptions, and then admitted. Now with regard to the poisoning matter alluded to by the honorable and learned Attorney-General, he (Mr. Nichols) happened to have some knowledge of that matter, and he would explain to the Council how that disgraceful affair arose. No doubt that a number of aboriginal natives were found dead in the vicinity, and the remains of some damper which they had been eating—and a gentleman was accused of having given them this damper, containing arsenic, with the deliberate intention of murdering them. But the reason he was thus accused was, that he had rendered himself obnoxious to the magistrates, whom he interfered with, on account of certain matters relative to the females of his family. The accuser was his servant, and at the time was in prison for horse-stealing. He had no hesitation whatever in stating, from the facts that had come to his knowledge, that it was a trumped up case; and he had no doubt if the murder was committed, that it had been committed by his accusers for the purpose of getting him into trouble. The very magistrates who committed him had themselves been removed from the commission of the peace, at the instance, he supposed, of the Attorney-General for slaughtering these people. No doubt great difficulty did exist with respect to this question—that much cruelty was practised; but he thought that any measure they could take would only increase the difficulty, and that it would be wiser and more humane to leave the law as it now exists. To imagine that they could bind these people by any sacred obligation was a perfect absurdity. If they passed this Bill, it would apply to the aborigines generally; and where would they find an interpreter fit to perform the necessary duties? It would be almost impossible to do so. The language of the Botany tribe differed from that of the Sydney tribe—that again from the tribe at Broken Bay, who also varied in many respects from the natives round Wollongong. It was true that it had been said by Mr. Threlkeld, that these savages were teachable, and the same reverend gentleman professed to have a knowledge of their language. But he for one, looking as he must, to his own experience amongst them, must regard this assertion with great caution. He did not believe that any man was or could be acquainted with all the varieties of dialect which prevailed amongst the different tribes, and he certainly must believe it to be utterly impossible to instil into the minds of the aboriginal natives of the colony, any religious belief at all; they had no idea, no conception, of any religious responsibility, and, therefore, no dependence could be placed upon their evidence. He therefore felt bound most strenuously to oppose the bill.

Mr. LOWE would beg to state, that he had been informed that morning by a gentleman recently arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, that hundreds of families were leaving that settlement on account of the admission of evidence of the Kafirs in criminal cases.

Mr. BERRY would apologise to the House for the observations he felt bound to make on this question. He had had great experience amongst the blacks, and he must say he had never found one amongst them who had not some idea of a future state. For himself he could say that when he had often felt distrust on the whites, he had placed the greatest confidence on the blacks, and had seldom been deceived by them.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR believed that there were many people amongst the aboriginal natives of the colony who might be examined in courts of justice, and who might also be made to understand the nature and responsibility of an oath. He could, moreover, state, as a magistrate, that such persons had given evidence in various cases, and that such evidence had not only been admitted in preliminary examinations, but had carried with the courts of justice. In more than one case had this occurred; but he especially remembered one case, in which the authority of a learned Judge, which would hardly be disputed here or elsewhere (the late Sir Francis Forbes), could be cited in support of it. The case occurred during the Attorney-Generalship of Mr. Bannister. In that case the evidence of an aboriginal native was taken, but it was the evidence of a very intelligent man—a man who showed that he knew there was a future state of reward and punishment. In such a case no doubt the evidence of the black was admissable; but to give admission indiscriminately to the testimony of all these blacks, would be fraught with danger. He was one who would, except when some imperious necessity pressed upon them, stand upon the ancient ways of the English law. He would prefer the wisdom they had gathered, rather than the experiment of the moment, save only where the expediency was obvious, or the necessity urgent. He could not look upon the circumstance of the present case in that light; and even if he did so, he could see neither wisdom nor policy in the measure. The whites who went to settle in the remote districts could only look upon the blacks as hostile tribes, and they again were regarded by the blacks in the same light. True it was, that this might be morally wrong, but such was in fact the case. The blacks would naturally be guilty of aggression on the whites, and the whites as naturally would repel those aggressions But the law of the blacks was very different to the law of civilized men. They would resent the injury done to any of their tribe, not upon the individual aggressor, but upon the tribe; they would not stop to consider whether he was guilty or not; and once invest them with the power which this Bill was intended to give them, and they would soon learn to make use of the leave to give false evidence as an instrument of malice and revenge.

Mr. PARKER supported the Bill, and could not help but think that the main question had been much lost sight of. That question was, whether the evidence of the aborigines should go for as much as it was worth. Whether the Bill was framed satisfactorily or not he would not say: probably it might be amended; but in fact the only question they had now before them was whether this evidence should be taken for what it was worth? He believed that in many cases such evidence would prove most valuable, and would advance the ends of substantial justice.

Mr. WENTWORTH: Were he only to revert to the origin of this Bill, it would be sufficient in his mind to warrant suspicion of its objects and effects,—to those who had looked into the matter with which it was connected, it would be seen that, although an Act had been framed by the Parliament of England, authorizing the introduction of such a measure, that the attention of Parliament had not been directed to it. That whatever of good or evil predominated in the measure, was not in its ultimate source to be regarded either as the act of the Minister, or the vote of Parliament, but the pervading influence of that clique who had for years past wrought the destinies of the colony for evil—the influence of Exeter Hall. (Cheers.) But from whatever motives the Parliament of England had been influenced, they, the Legislative Council, had, or ought to have, no participation in such influences. With the Imperial Act of Parliament, so far as he could consider it, they had nothing more to do than to reflect upon the place from which it originated. It had originated from that institution—the disturbance without exception of all the colonies—Exeter Hall. There it was that this measure had its root; from thence it sprung and passed through Parliament aided in its gestative growth only by the recipients of the salaries and the conductors of the powers of that institution. (Hear, hear.) The Act on which this Bill was founded, was introduced into the House in silence; it had been passed in silence, under the influence, the dominant influence, to which he had before alluded, and which for twenty years past had been the bane of the colonies. But when he looked upon this Bill—when he saw that it was in fact the same Bill which was proposed to the House in 1844, and rejected, he must express his surprise that it should be again attempted to force it on the House. He could only look upon it as a sign that, acting under the influence to which he had before alluded, such a measure would be attempted to be forced upon the Council again and again. (Cheers.) It had been urged that this was a measure of necessity. He denied this altogether; and although it had been attempted to show a precedent for the admission of the evidence now sought to be introduced into courts of justice, he contended that no such precedent was established. The evidence which had been referred to by the Attorney-General of the deposition of a convicted felon was no evidence at all. It was evidence improperly admitted. It was long since he (Mr. Wentworth) had had any connexion with the bar; but he would say, without fear of contradiction, that the evidence then taken was inadmissible—that it was admitted improperly—and that instead of forming a precedent of law, such an instance only afforded precedent of infraction of the law. (Cheers.) But he denied the policy of Government interference in this matter altogether. He could not see if the whites in this colony were to go out into the land and possess it, that the Government had much to do with them. No doubt there would be battles between the settlers and the border tribes, but they might be settled without the aid of the Government. The civilized people had come in, and the savage must go back. (Cheers.) They must go on progressing until their dominancy was established, and therefore he could think that no measure was wise or merciful to the blacks which clothed them with a degree of seeming protection, which their position would not allow them to maintain. He must say the policy proposed to be pursued now seemed to him very different to that pursued by the Government in the older days of the colony. He could remember when the Cowpasture tribe made an inroad upon the settled lands, and on that occasion what was the course adopted by the Government? The military were ordered out by the Government—they opposed these savage marauders, and a slaughter, numeri-

cally considered very inconsiderable, ensued. But the force of the bullets and bayonets of the English forces prevailed, and peace and quiet was for ever obtained. It was not the policy of a wise Government to attempt the perpetuation of the aboriginal race of New South Wales by any protective means. They must give way before the arms, aye ! even the diseases of civilised nations—they must give way before they attained the power of those nations. The measure had been described by his honorable and learned colleague as an insidious measure. He must say, that he fully concurred in such an assertion, and he did not see exactly what its object was. It appeared that these black fellows were to give collateral testimony only—to make the evidence of direct witnesses clear. But he must submit, that in the case of murder, if there were the decisive testimony of white men, it would be sufficient; and if not decisive, the corroborative testimony of one thousand of these black men would not tend to a conviction. And if they could only do this, what advantage would they afford? Let them come forward in any number, they could do no more than corroborate the testimony of white men; they could not corroborate what was admitted to be the doubtful testimony of their own tribe, and therefore, except in cases where their evidence might be dispensed with, it would be utterly worthless. Therefore it appeared to him, that there must be some secret and covert object in the Bill, which had not been discovered to the House by the honorable and learned Attorney-General; and that object he took to be this—that the use of the evidence would be that whenever a scintilla of evidence appeared against any white man, it was hoped by the admission of this evidence that the Crown law officers would be enabled to obtain a conviction—that the ultimate tendency and design of the Bill was, that any deficiency in the evidence on oath in any case concerning them, should be made up by the testimony of these black fellows; and bolstered up in this manner, such a case was to be left to the jury. It was to be left to them under what circumstances? Under the testimony of witnesses who, though not believed by conscience, possessed in the most remarkable degree the facility of memory. Their remarkable acuteness in this one faculty, was, it was well known, not confined to the natives of this colony. It prevailed amongst all savage tribes. He had lately seen and conversed with a lady who had resided in New Zealand, and seen much of the habits and manners of the natives, and she had told him that there the natives would sit down to discuss any subject for three days together, and yet any one would narrate faithfully all that had taken place during such discussion. Now, if this faculty of memory were so strong, what was to prevent some forty or fifty natives hearing the same story, and repeating it in almost the same terms. The narrative of one would be the narrative of them all. But in such a case, what would be the effect on a jury, if forty or fifty natives concurred in the same tale; although that tale might have been made up, must it not have its effect on a jury? There did also appear to him to be another insuperable difficulty in the way of passing this Bill, and that was, that it could not be put in effect, because, as had been suggested by his honorable friend the member for the Northumberland boroughs, the variety of dialects would render impracticable the appointment of any competent interpreter. It was a notorious fact, that tribes inhabiting districts within fifty or sixty miles of each other were unable to understand each other in conversation. How then was it possible that interpreters could be procured who could have the confidence of all parties? No doubt Mr. Threlkeld had been employed to interpret on many occasions; but he (Mr. Wentworth) must be permitted to say that he very much doubted his competency for any such office, even as regarded the tribe amongst whom he had dwelt so long. But, he believed it perfectly impossible to find any man who could interpret for all; and therefore he considered this was a valid objection to the Bill, that it could never be pretended to carry it into effect, most probably through the medium of some scoundrel who had learned a smattering of the dialect of the natives near to whom he had resided. (Hear.) Another objection he had to the Bill was—that in any criminal case it might be possible that the witnesses on behalf of the Crown might be brought down. But he would like to ask how the defendant was to get his witnesses of the same class into Court? (Hear, hear.) At whose expense were they to be hunted out and brought down to Sydney, and how were they to be compelled to come to Court. Any idea of serving subpœnas on such people was perfectly absurd. What avail to go to serve a wild man, called Chicky Chicky or Chocky Chocky, and thrust a piece of parchment in his fist to require his attendance at the Supreme Court. Would all the pains and penalties of contempt bring the savage from his hunting grounds, and his life in the forest, to the Courts of Sydney? (Cheers.) This therefore he considered another objection to this Bill, which could not be got over. But he was most of all disposed to oppose this measure, from the broader and more general aspect of the question. When he recollected what had occurred in this country with regard to the collisions between the blacks and the Europeans; when he recounted the numerous instances of oppression and injustice towards the whites, which had taken place, from the morbid and ill directed sympathy with the aboriginal races, he could not help looking on this measure as most dangerous. When he recollected the trial which took place, consummated by what he would most emphatically call a judicial murder—when all law was set aside, in pretended sympathy to these savages,—he must set his face against the measure He could look upon it only as emanating from that body of morbid philanthropists who, under the disguise of philanthropy, had shed more blood in the English colonies than all others combined, the shutting their eyes to the real position of the races, had submitted to be misled by a sympathy with savage tribes, which experience in their manners and habits could never justify. He therefore would call upon the Council and the colony to scout this measure—to scout it as most unjust and most iniquitous. A measure most fatal to the natives themselves—most cruel to the white inhabitants. He, for one, would oppose it in every way: for never should it be said of him that he should lift his hand to aid in the passing of a law he believed in his conscience to be so utterly unjust, and so *entirely* impracticable.

Mr. BOWMAN, in a short speech, opposed the Bill.

Mr. HAMILTON: In addressing himself to this question, should confine himself to very few remarks; nor was it necessary that he should detain the House at any length. The speech of the honorable and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Lowe) was, he thought sufficient to determine the merits of the question. That speech was not more distinguished by its present eloquence than it was by the vigorous and practical philanthropy which it breathed from begining to end; a philanthropy—the more healthy, the more effective when placed in contrast to the sickly sympathies of Exeter Hall. (Cheers.) The speech of the honorable and learned member had fairly exhausted the argumentative part of the subject, and it had been followed up by the speeches of other honorable members whose confirmation of the opinions of the honorable member, from their own practical experience, had rendered those arguments conclusive. It was rather a remarkable fact, that the Attorney-General was the only member of the Government who came forward to support this Bill. Whatever the reason might be—so it was; the Attorney-General had before introduced this measure, and it had been rejected by the House. Now he again attempted to cram it down their throats—but how was he seconded? Not a word in its favour from the Government benches. The Colonial Secretary, known and acknowledged in the House as the organ of the Government, had not advanced one word in favour of or in support of this Bill. What was the inference to be drawn from this? That the Attorney-General stood alone in his advocacy of this measure; that he was the prime mover of it; and that he had been so, the predilections in favour of the aboriginal natives, which his career betrayed, fully proved. All that had been done in respect to this measure on the present occasion seemed to have been done without the concurrence of the Government at all. No doubt on the urgent solicitation of the Attorney-General the hon. Colonial Secretary had consented to the Bill being brought forward, knowing that as it was sure to be thrown out, its discussion could do no harm (hear, hear)—and that thus it might serve to pacify some of the Exeter Hall philanthropists. (Hear hear.) But he would refer to the case adduced by the hon. and learned Attorney-General himself with regard to the poisoning at the Clarence River. Now, he would ask the Council to look at the aspect in which this case presented itself before them. They had heard from the hon. member from the Northumberland boroughs who, in his professional capacity must be believed to be acquainted with the facts of the case, that the accused party, Mr. Coates, was innocent. Now, if it had been the case of a white man who had been murdered, would the conduct of the delinquent, he asked, have been prejudged as in this case? Why, in the face of the statements made that evening to the Council by the hon. member for the Northumberland boroughs a despatch had been sent home from the Government here, relating the horrible particulars of the charge against Mr. Coates; and it was only the other day he had seen the account borrowed from such despatch paraded in the *Times* newspaper, stating, no doubt for the benefit of the old ladies of Exeter Hall, that Mr. Coates had poisoned some dozens of the natives. What was the result of the course thus adopted by the Government? that the man, whom they either could not, or would not bring to trial here for a crime they supposed he had committed, was to be branded, at their instance, not only here but at home, with the infamy attaching to such a crime: his character, his good name, was to be irretrievably thrown away, before any case was made out against him. If this was to be the conduct of the Government, he certainly would be very careful not to invest them with more power against the settlers, as he thought they had sufficiently shown that they had already far too much. (Hear, hear.) The honorable and learned member for Sydney had referred to the origin of these differences between the Government and the settlers—namely, on the trial of the men for the murder of the blacks at the Gwyder River, in the year 1839. At that period seven men were tried twice, and were hanged—and he would add his own deliberate opinion to that of the honorable and learned member for Sydney, that these men were judicially murdered. He believed that all the powers that were then possessed by the same honorable and learned gentleman who now proposed this Bill were exerted in order to make those powers reach these men, and now they were asked to invest that honorable gentleman, who still seemed actuated with a similar spirit, with greater powers. To invest him with powers, which he would emphatically assert would place in jeopardy the lives of the white settlers. Which if granted would effectually put a stop to the carrying on of the present pursuits of industry in the interior of the colony. Which if granted no man could go to bed safe. But it was argued in excuse of this Bill, that the testimony thus taken was only to be received in corroboration. But he would ask what corroboration could there be of a fiction? What more avail would be the evidence of twenty than of one to a made up tale? But this was the desire in which the measure originated:—it was the wish of making up evidence against the whites. Look at the despatch of the late Governor to the Secretary of State on the subject. That despatch said—"The measure was introduced at the desire of the Attorney-General, in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining convictions which he experienced in several cases wherein native blacks have been concerned, either as the accused or injured party, and the dissatisfaction which has been expressed in the colony when a criminal has escaped." The whole of the despatches and papers, indeed, served only to show that the feeling which induced this measure was that of a morbid philanthropy—that the honorable and learned Attorney-General was wedded to this measure. It was to the same honorable and learned member that was to be ascribed the second trial and conviction of the seven men who were executed in 1839, and which had been truly described by his honorable and learned friend the member for Sydney as a judicial murder; and which he most fearlessly pronounced to be the blackest stain on the criminal calendar of New South Wales. (Hear, hear.) They would find that this Bill originated entirely with the philanthropists—or would be philanthropists—of Exeter Hall. With these gossips—male and female—who having much of leisure and little of information, had, from feelings good enough while exercised in their proper sphere, extended to objects with which they were utterly unacquainted. The House would give him credit, he believed, for not having taken up this subject to day from any motives of self-interest. But he had strong opinions on the subject; and those opinions he had expressed when this Bill was formerly introduced, and they had not changed since.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: It was certainly not his intention to have spoken on this question, but after the observations which had fallen from the last speaker, he felt compelled to offer some reply. It was not because he had not strong opinions in favour of the Bill before the House, that he had refrained from expressing those opinions; but because he believed those opinions would be better and more ably treated by his honorable and learned friend the Attorney-General. But he would distinctly state, that the Government did not in any way shrink from the recognition of this Bill. He should think it most unworthy of them if they did, notwithstanding the opposition it had met with. It could not be denied—it was not attempted to be denied—that murders most revolting to every sense of humanity had been committed upon the blacks, and he must contend, in spite of all that had been urged, that it would be unworthy of a humane and just Government—it would be unworthy of a Christian Government, if these murders were allowed to be continued, without any effort to repress them. There had been a good deal said about the trial of the men who were convicted for the murder of the blacks on the Gwyder River. In that massacre, twenty-seven human beings were inhumanly slaughtered. In the first instance, the prisoners were charged with the murder of one individual only, and when acquitted on a technical point on that ground, they were put upon their trial, not for the murder of the same person, but for another murdered at the same time; and so, had the indictment failed the second time, they might have been put on their trial for the murder of the whole of the twenty-seven persons. No doubt the Bill proposed by his honorable and learned friend was a deviation from the English law. That it was intended to admit the testimony of these aborigines without the sanction of an oath, which it was admitted from the absence of all knowledge of religion they were utterly incapable of taking. But the Bill expressly provided, that the evidence so taken should not be conclusive, but corroborative only. He, for one, believed that the very knowledge of such a Bill being passed would be a measure of deterring from outrage and crime. A good deal had been said as to the competency of these witnesses; but he must say he disagreed from the very low estimate that had been formed of the mental capabilities of the aboriginal race. From the information which he received from the Commandant of the police force at the out-stations, he should say that many of these people were perfectly competent to give evidence. Nor could he after all apprehend those great dangers from this Bill which seemed to spring up in the minds of some hon. members. Even allowing this evidence to be taken for what it was worth, a defendant could only be convicted by a jury of his own peers, and would be probably defended by ingenious counsel, who would sift all the evidence against him to the bottom. Allusion had been made to a report sent home, and the honorable member for Cassilis had referred to a despatch on the subject. He could only say, that he, as an individual member of the Government, did not know of any such despatch; and he had also referred to a report of such a matter having appeared in the English newspapers; but he must say, though he believed the honorable member to have spoken truly, that he had no knowledge of the circumstances at all. He felt bound to say thus much in defence of the Bill of his hon. and learned friend, because though it was not brought forward as a Government measure, it was a measure which the Government would not shrink from supporting. It was erroneously stated this measure had been indignantly rejected by the House on a former occasion. He found that on the occasion of its former appearance before the House, its second reading had been negatived by a majority of fourteen to ten, showing plainly that the principles were not so very objectionable as they had been stated to be. On these grounds, the Government was not averse to the renewed discussion of the Bill, and he believed that in supporting the introduction of this Bill, the Government had done its duty. Whether it should pass into law remained with the Council—the power lay with them and not with the Government—and they would exercise it as they thought fit. Many objections had been urged against the details of the Bill, and no doubt the Bill in its integrity would not be passed by the House; but he believed that it might be amended so as to meet all the objects desired.

Mr. FITZGERALD, notwithstanding the time the debate had occupied, could not give altogether a silent vote on this question. He had heard with attention the recital of all the murders committed by the blacks; but he must say that in all the measures that had been taken for the protection of these poor creatures, the Government had not acted the part of a merciful Government. He believed that the measures of the Government had been actuated by a false philanthropy—that it had ended in inducing the whites to shoot the blacks in scrubs, or wherever they could find them, when no one was nigh. He could have no doubt that to preserve the blacks they must be convinced of the superiority of the white race. They must feel and acknowledge that superiority, and then they would be deterred from the commission of acts of aggression. While the Government so decidedly and unequivocally sided with the blacks, there was little chance of this question being settled. No doubt many of the natives had been slaughtered at the Gwyder River in the event referred to by the honorable and learned Attorney-General, but he (Mr. Fitzgerald) recollected that he about the same time had a white servant murdered; but of this murder no notice was taken; but no sooner was the murder of the blacks made known, than the police of the whole district was put in motion. As for the evidence of these people, he quite agreed with the honorable and learned member for Sydney, that they would never be able to get witnesses up from the country unless compelled by the power of the Crown: and then, of what value would their testimony be worth? Men who would sell even their wives for a fig of tobacco. He believed, as had been before argued, that the wisest plan was to let the two races settle it between themselves. Once convince the blacks in any district of their inferiority to the whites, and they would hear no more of their being shot. He therefore thought no good could accrue from the Bill, but that it would be productive of incalculable mischief to both races, and consequently he felt bound to oppose it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COWPER should not trouble the House with many observations on this question, but as he felt compelled to vote against the Bill, he did not feel justified in giving an entirely silent vote upon it. He would not join in the condemnation of the Government with regard to the condemnation of the seven men in 1839 for the murder of the blacks at the Gwyder River, for he must believe that those men suffered justly, and that it was impossible for the Government to interpose its power to prevent the law being carried into effect. But it was the principle of this Bill to which he objected, and the grounds of his objection were much better stated, in the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of England than in any words which he could use. That opinion was as follows:—"To admit, in a criminal case, the evidence of a witness acknowledged to be ignorant of the existence of a God or a future state, would be contrary to the principles of British jurisprudence, and the Act is so loosely worded with respect to the admission of such evidence, and the weight to be given to it, that we do not think it could be attended with any advantage. We should have supposed that the aboriginal native might have been sufficiently instructed before being produced as witnesses, to render their evidence admissible, according to the established rules of law, which do not define the distinctness of religious ideas, or to what degree the belief in a future state is to be fixed to qualify a witness to take an oath." He must say he fully concurred in this opinion, and he would recommend those who were so desirous to have this description of evidence introduced, to turn their attention more seriously to the amelioration of the condition of the aborigines. At present, he must say that he should view with horror the idea of any human being placed on trial for his life and subjected to the evidence of the aboriginal natives of this country. To show how little the evidence of these people were to be regarded, he would mention a circumstance which had just been communicated to him by a member of that House. In 1826, a shepherd in the employ of Mr. Jamieson was shot, and the gins of the blacks in the neighbourhood having a prejudice against one particular black, accused him of the crime, with such particulars of circumstantial evidence as induced his apprehension. He was apprehended and was taken down the country, but while stopping at Sutton Forest in the custody of Mr. Jamieson, he contrived to make his escape from a window. An alarm was given, and the black was fired upon and killed by Mr. Jamieson, who was afterwards committed for trial for the act, and it was afterwards discovered that this black, who had been deprived of his life in this way was entirely innocent of the crime imputed to him. The whole circumstances of the case had been got up by the gins to gratify their own prejudices. He did not think that juries would attach that weight to the evidence of these people which some hon. members seemed to suppose. He believed, indeed, that generally prisoners got off too easily in this colony from technical objections. Few he thought were sent for trial to the superior Courts who were not really guilty, and yet many, very many escaped. But if by the amelioration of the condition of these savages they could be brought to a sense of right and wrong, he should be glad to receive their evidence; he must say he should be sorry to see the lives of the white settlers placed in jeopardy by any testimony which might be given by such a capricious race of beings.

Mr. ALLEN thought that if the anecdote which had been related by the last speaker went for anything, it went at least as far on the other side of the question as that in support of which it had been adduced. It certainly was not uncommon to find that white men had been accused to gratify the prejudice or revenge of their own race. He could not concur in the opinion that the blacks should be put down by force; let them come in and make their own statement, and then the Courts would take that statement for what it was worth. He must state, that so far from blaming the Government for the part it took in reference to the trial of the men for the murder of the twenty-seven men at the Gwyder river, he commended them for it. A more atrocious murder never was committed. The blacks were fastened together with a rope, and butchered in cold blood. Some, indeed, after being hacked and maimed, being thrown alive into the fire. How could he, with the circumstances fully in his memory, allow it to be said that these murderers were twice tried for the same offence. They were, it was true, acquitted on the trial for one murder, but they were put on their trial for a second; and he believed that the example afforded by the punishment of those men was necessary, and had been productive of much good. He would say one or two words in reply to the many sneers that had been thrown out against those whom the taste of certain hon. members of that Council designated the old ladies of Exeter Hall. He would fearlessly assert that the motives which actuated those persons were more pure and disinterested than those of the parties who now condemned them—and he could only wish the principles of Christian charity which actuated individuals in Exeter Hall prevailed more generally amongst members of that Council.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (in reply): After the remarks that had fallen from various hon. members in the Council in this debate, felt it incumbent on himself, not only as a man but a member of the Government he had the honour to serve, to offer some observations in reply. And he would first allude to the charge brought against him by the honorable member from Cassilis — a charge of judicial murder, on which he (the Attorney-General) was stated to be the prime mover and agent. He must be permitted to say, that this charge had been brought against him in language which he was not accustomed to hear in that House—in language, which should be well weighed and considered before indulged in by any honorable and learned member. He would venture briefly to narrate the circumstances attendant on the event, which originated this so called judicial murder. A party of twelve or thirteen stockmen having received some molestation from the blacks, went out, and rode about the country in search of no particular tribe of blacks, but of any tribe that might have the ill fate to fall into their hands. They happened to come up to a tribe of tame blacks—blacks who were in a manner domesticated, and were useful in their own way to the settlers around. They carefully surrounded this tribe, and captured, with the exception of some one or two children, the whole of them, amounting to twenty-seven in number. They then fastened every member together by the limbs with a rope, which they then bound round the whole, confining them in a compact mass. In this situation they were fired at by the party, with guns, with pistols, and with blunderbusses. The party were completely armed with cutlasses, and with these they hacked the limbs of their victims, who were then thrown, some while yet living, on a fire, several of the atrocious band remaining for several days to see them burned. One little girl escaped from this dreadful scene, and the ruffians, having been indicted for the murder of a child, were acquitted. But although the murder was proved as clear as possible, it was not difficult to see how they were acquitted. There was a party of conspirators to defeat the ends of justice on this occasion, and it came to his (the Attorney-General's) knowledge that they had taken measures which effectually obtained this end. The jurors were summoned as usual, alphabetically, but they were all waited upon, many frightened either into accordance with the views of the conspirators, or to stay away. When the trial came on only twenty-four or twenty-five jurors attended, and the whole number allowed by him twenty, were challenged by the defendants. The count being packed with the creatures of the conspirators, a Jury was selected who returned a verdict of not guilty, to the great surprise, he would venture to say, of every one who had heard the evidence on that occasion.

Mr. WENTWORTH: There should have been an end of it.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: He did not agree with the honorable and learned gentleman. He did not think that he should have deserved to hold for one moment the position he occupied in the country, if he let the matter stop there. The Council would remark that these men had been indicted for the murder of a child. They were subsequently indicted for the murder of the father of this child—a man so remarkable in his formation that his identity was indisputable. He stood upwards of six feet high, and so peculiar was the structure of his head that numbers who had seen him were ready to swear to the skull, even without the hair. This man was named Daddy, and for his murder the prisoners were again indicted. The counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Foster, Mr. a'Beckett, and Mr. Windeyer entered a plea of *autre de fois acquit*. This plea was demurred to by the law officers of the Crown, and was argued for a whole day; and then, on the decision of Mr. Justice Burton, whose authority as a criminal Judge could *scarcely* be disputed, the demurrer was affirmed, and the case proceeded to trial. Seven of the parties were condemned and sentenced to death. He appealed to the House, under the atrocious circumstances he had related, could any Government be justified—could it maintain its place, as a Government in the civilized world, if it refused to put the law in effect, and make an example of these men. He would say, too, that every one of these seven men, before their execution, acknowledged the justness of their sentence. They declared that they had been guilty of this atrocious crime attributed to them; and yet this was the proceeding which was characterised by the honorable member for Cassilis as a judicial murder. He (the Attorney-General), loud as the outcry might be against him, would be ashamed of himself as a man, and as a public officer, if he had taken a different course on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) The honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs, who had alluded to himself as a self-constituted protector of the aborigines, had not shown himself much of a defender of their interests or rights. Could they understand it? The blacks might well apply to his advocacy; the maxim "Save me from my friends." He would place them irrevocably without the pale of civilization, and would see them swept from the face of the earth, in quiet composure. The honorable member, too, had alluded to the case of poisoning; and he might say, that the honorable member had a client in that case. But he (the Attorney-General) would state that the witnesses in that case concurred in a statement that was most probable. And if this committal that had been complained of was so unjust, why not prosecute for conspiracy on the part of those witnesses. But he must say that the exclusion of the evidence of the aborigines in this instance was unjust to the party accused. They were seen eating the damper and died from it, and the survivors alone could furnish the evidence how they came by it, and the circumstances under which it was given. It had also been urged that the policy of the Government had urged on these outrages between the blacks and the settlers; but where was this displayed? In the civilized parts of the country where something like law prevailed, no aggressions by the blacks took place. It was indeed stated that the late Governor would not touch a black, for any fault or crime he might commit. It was complained, forsooth, that he was made the equal of white men. The Government he believed had done right in taking this course; had they done otherwise they would have only made themselves participators in the murders which had been committed. The English law placed every man on a level, and he had only endeavoured in this Bill to prove that principle. He remembered a case where two magistrates of the country went out armed with guns and pistols—a shot was heard behind a hill, and the body of a black native found. The circumstances were brought before him (the Attorney-General); all the blacks gave corroborative testimony of the strongest kind against the suspected party. They stated that in the first instance the other party aimed, but that his gun missed fire. That the other white man then fired, and that the ball entered the breast precisely as it was proved to have done. But when charged with this gross murder, the parties did not deny it, but merely asked the magistrate to prove it, knowing the evidence of the aborigines would not be taken. This was a sample of the outrages committed on these poor savages. But the honorable member for Sydney (Mr. Lowe) said let them go on, till they were themselves out, till all were murdered, for he could mean nothing less. Here was a sentiment to be propounded in a Christian assembly, by a Christian legislator, and a Christian philosopher. When he (the Attorney-General) reflected that each of these benighted beings had a soul to be saved—that each had stamped upon him the image of his Creator, he could not but believe that the treatment that had been visited on these blacks, was sufficient to call down the vengeance of Heaven. He admitted that the measure he proposed might be inartificially drawn, but the drift of it showed that the evidence it was desired to introduce could only be introduced in cases of necessity. That when white men's evidence was obtainable, this inferior evidence would not be resorted to; prisoners here who had been convicted over and over again at Norfolk Island, were admitted as competent witnesses, because they chose in too many cases to desecrate the holy book, and to add the crime of perjury to other crimes which they had already committed. He never meant to contradict what had been stated by the hon. member for Sydney that children, before they could be sworn, were supposed to have the full power of distinguishing good from evil, but owing to the brief and simple way in which this knowledge was enquired into, it was impossible that any very accurate knowledge could be obtained as to whether the child to be examined was really qualified or not; for the answers were made by rote in the same way as any well trained parrot could make them. The hon. and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth) had stated that the decision of the Supreme Court had never received confirmation from home; but he would find, upon enquiry, that it had received such confirmation since his retirement from the profession. This confirmation would be found plain on reference to Mr. Callaghan's Book, page 493. He would repeat what he had before most distinctly asserted on the belief founded upon his own professional experience, namely, that in a great majority of cases it was not the solemn obligation of the oath, but the fear of temporal punishment, which actuated witnesses, and he did not believe that the ends of justice would sustain any serious injury if every species of oath was wholly abolished. He had advocated the measure in performance of his duty, as an honest man and as a public officer, having no sinister ends in view, but conscientiously believing that it was a measure absolutely needed. (Hear, hear.) The measure was one introduced by the head of the Executive in this colony under the sanction and direction of the Imperial Government. In moving for its second reading, and in supporting that motion to the best of his ability, he had relieved his own conscience and performed his public duty. (Hear, hear.) If it was thrown out, and if any evil consequences arose from such rejection, the guilt would rest upon the heads of those who defeated it.

The Council then divided upon the matter, with the following result:—

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 10.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Hamilton
Attorney-General	Mr. Oakes
Collector of Customs	Mr. Lowe
Auditor-General	Mr. Wentworth
Mr. Berry	Mr. J. Macarthur
Dr Dickson	Mr. Bowman
Mr. Macintyre	Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Allen	Mr. Nichols
Mr Parker, (Teller.)	Mr. Icely
	Mr. Cowper, (Teller.)

The Bill was consequently thrown out.

THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at a quarter-past three.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Private Secretary Fitz Roy, having been introduced, delivered two messages from His Excellency the Governor. The first enclosing a Bill "to prevent unlawful Distillation and to provide for the protection of the revenue arising from the duties on Spirits." The second enclosing a Bill "to Consolidate and amend the laws relating to the distillation, rectifying, and compounding of spirits, and to authorise and regulate the warehousing under bond, and the exportation free of duty of spirits distilled within the colony of New South Wales, and to repeal certain laws relating thereto."

NEWCASTLE BREAKWATER.

Mr. MACINTYRE gave notice that he should move, on Tuesday next, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the breakwater at Newcastle, the Committee to consist of the Colonial Secretary, Colonel Snodgrass, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Dangar, Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Dickson.

MORETON BAY BILL.

The SPEAKER having reported that the Chairman of Committees had certified to the engrossment of this Bill, on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, it was read a third time, and passed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY then moved, that the following be the title of the Bill, viz.:—"An Act to constitute Moreton Bay a Warehousing Port."

Carried.

BORAX AND SALTPETRE BILL.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Borax and Saltpetre Bill.

The Bill was read a second time and passed through Committee, and was reported and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Thursday next.

Mr. NICHOLS moved, pursuant to amended notice, that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to lay on the table of this House a return of all moneys expended on public works in this colony during the last fifteen years, distinguishing the amounts expended in the Northern, Southern, and Western portions of the Middle District, exclusive of Port Phillip, and the amounts expended in the Port Phillip District.

The motion was withdrawn on a technical objection to the form of the resolution.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS.

Mr. NICHOLS, on behalf of Mr. Fitzgerald, begged to postpone the motion standing in that gentleman's name, for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the escape from the colony of fraudulent debtors, till this day.

COAL MINE, LOUTIT BAY.

Mr. DICKSON moved, "That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House copies of all and every the correspondence which may have taken place between his Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip and Mr. Surveyor Foote, on the subject of the discovery and existence of a coal mine at Loutit Bay, near the town of Geelong, in the district of Port Phillip, accompanied with a request that his Honor will furnish this House with any further information upon the subject which it may be in the power of his Honor to supply.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY stated, that no such correspondence was in the possession of the Government here—nor had any intimation on the subject been made by His Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip; but he would communicate with that gentleman, and he doubted not that the papers required would be laid on the table.

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY SIMPLIFYING BILL.

Mr. LOWE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Simplify the Law of Real Property in certain respects.

Ordered, that the mover and seconder, together with the Attorney-General, do prepare and bring in a Bill.

The Council adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock, till three o'clock this day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Samuel Barnett, a second meeting was held. The following claims were proved:—G. Williamson, £2 9s.; Hyam Ellis, £30; the Bank of New South Wales, £313 6s. 8d.; and A. Brierley, £55 5s.

In the estate of John M'Dermott, a single meeting was held. The following claims were proved;—Francis M'Mahon, £77; Richard Fawcett, £29 14s. 9d.; H. Harvey, £3 19s. 7d.; and Maria M'Dermott, £36; after which the meeting adjourned until to-morrow (this day), at eleven o'clock, for the examination of the insolvent's books of accounts.

In the estates of Chares Gale, of Charles St. Julian, and of Robert Nairn, certificate meetings were held. The applications were granted without opposition.

In the estates of William Abercrombie and of John Mackay, the official assignee had filed notice of opposition to the issuing of certificates to the insolvents, and the meetings were in consequence adjourned until to-morrow (this day), at one o'clock.

In the estate of William Wagg. This insolvent's application for the allowance to him of his certificate of discharge under the Act was opposed by Mr. E. D. O'Reilly, on the ground, first, of having given and undue preference to some of his creditors, in contemplation of insolvency; and, secondly, for not having kept reasonable books of account in his business transactions. After hearing the case, His Honor refused the insolvent a certificate on the ground of having realised his property, in contemplation of insolvency, and paid the proceeds to certain of his creditors, with the view of preventing Mr. O'Reilly from obtaining payment of his claim upon the estate.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of John Macdermott, an adjourned single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of William Hutchinson, an adjourned special meeting, at 11.

In the estate of John Michael Fitzsimmons, a single meeting, at noon.

In the estate of Charles Weavers, a single meeting, at half-past 12.

In the estate of Frederick W. Unwin, a special meeting, at 1.

In the estates of William Abercrombie and of John Mackay, adjourned certificate meetings, at 1.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Helenus Scott, surviving partner of the firm of Robert and Helenus Scott, a special meeting, at 11.

In the estate of John Hosking, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past 11.

CITY COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

PRESENT:—The Mayor; Aldermen Fisher, Egan, Thurlow, Allen, and Broughton; Councillors Driver, Moore, Thornton, Moir, Josephson, Board, Macdonald, Little, Lingard, Iredale, Jenkins, Wilshire, and Ryan.

DEFALCATION.

The Minutes of the last meeting having been read by the TOWN CLERK,

The MAYOR reported to the Council that he had discovered a further defalcation in the collection of city revenue. The defaulter in this case was Mr. John Rowley; and he, the Mayor, had been informed by Mr. Slattery that the latter had seen receipts to the amount of £143 17s.; had himself seen some of these receipts, and had therefore placed the matter in the hands of the City Solicitor, who would recommend such steps as might seem most necessary. The enquiry which had been thus instituted only went, however, to the half-year ending 31st December last.

THE NEW ASSESSMENT.

Reports were brought up, and received from the Assessment Committee of Brisbane, Bourke, and Cook Wards.

CAB DRIVERS.

Mr. THORNTON presented a petition from the owners and drivers of hackney carriages, plying from the stand opposite the General Post Office; complaining that they had sustained great loss and injury, owing to the open and continuous violation of the regulations by other cab drivers.

The petition was read and received.

MARKET-LANE.

Mr. MOIR presented a petition from twenty rate-payers residing near Market-lane, praying for the the erection of a covered drain over a creek which obstructed the thoroughfare to their property.

Petition read and received.

GEORGE-STREET MARKET.

The TOWN CLERK read a letter from the Clerk of the above market, complaining of certain inconveniences which he had experienced in the performance of his duties.

ALDERMAN BROWN.

Leave of absence was granted for the day to the above-mentioned Alderman.

SALARIES.

The sum of £228 was ordered to be paid for salaries due to officers of the Corporation (excluding Rowley).

SUPPLY OF WATER.

Alderman BROUGHTON enquired why it was that the water pipe was laid down on the northern side of Bridge-street, instead of being laid in the centre.

Alderman FISHER replied, that this was done in pursuance of a vote of the Council.

Mr. DRIVER enquired why the piping in Castlereagh-street was laid down without water plugs.

Alderman FISHER replied that these were not yet furnished by the contractor, but would be laid down as soon as they were so furnished.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATE.

The further consideration of the Financial Estimates was postponed, in consequence of the necessary returns not having been furnished by the officers of the Corporation to the Chairman of the Lighting Committee.

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY.

Alderman FISHER moved, that the Resolution of Council of the date 20th April, 1848, fixing the charge for the supply of water to the premises of Mr. Bowden at the rate of £100 per annum, be rescinded from this date; and that the report of the Water Committee of date 31st May, 1849, received by the Council on the 11th instant, recommending that the Australasian Sugar Company be allowed a supply of water to the sugar works in Liverpool-street, at the rate of £50 per annum, be adopted.

It appeared that by authority of the Committee a supply had already been afforded at this rate. The supply had been first afforded on the mere authority of the Chairman of that Committee; but this was subsequently confirmed at a meeting of the body. In the discussion which followed upon this motion, the conduct of the Chairman (Alderman Fisher) was condemned by a majority of the members, as irregular, and in excess of his authority,—inasmuch as it was an assumption of a power which could only be exercised by the Council alone.—An amendment was moved by Alderman ALLEN to the effect that the charge be reduced to £30 per annum; and the Alderman urged that it was the duty of the Council by any means in their power to encourage all these colonial manufactures. It was also contended by this Alderman and by some other members, that the Chairman of the Water Committee had acted in the manner most conducive to the public interest. Against this amendment of Alderman Allen, it was urged that as the parties themselves were willing to pay £50, it would be absurd to offer a supply for less. In reply, it was stated by the Alderman that the Company, before they ordered the supply of water, had agreed to pay for the water they actually received, according to the rate previously ordered by the Council, (£100 per annum), in the event of their not being able to agree with the ultimate decision of the Council as to the terms of supply. The amendment was lost on division by a majority of 13 to 2.

The original resolution was carried upon a similar division, the numbers being merely reversed.

MR. WRIGHT'S BREWERY.

Alderman FISHER moved, that the resolution of Council, of 4th March, 1844, adopting the report of the Water Committee, of date 26th February, 1844, fixing the charge for supply of water to Mr. Wright's brewery at £30 per annum; and the resolution of Council of 20th April, 1848, fixing the charge for supplying the said premises at £60 per annum, be rescinded from this date; and that Mr. Wright be allowed a supply of water at the rate of £50 per annum, subject to such restrictions as this Council may, from time to time, deem necessary."

A brief discussion arose as to whether this amount should not be reduced to £30, upon the ground that he would require a less supply than the Sugar Company, but the answer given to this objection was, that Mr. Wright had himself admitted the supply to be worth £50.

The resolution was adopted without opposition.

THE ASSESSMENT.

Alderman FISHER moved that the assessment books of the last valuation of property in the different wards of the city, as revised and corrected by the Ward Assessment Committees, in terms of a resolution of Council of the 28th May last, be adopted by this Council. The Alderman stated that the valuation by the committee was £234,288.

Alderman ALLEN remarked that the Bourke Ward Committee had in some cases increased the valuation fixed by the original assessor, a step which was illegal.

The proposition was for the present withdrawn.

SUSSEX-STREET.

Alderman FISHER moved, that the report of the Water Committee, of date 18th May, 1849, received by the Council on the 28th of May, recommending that a three-inch water-pipe be laid in Sussex-street, from Erskine to Bathurst streets, be adopted."

It appeared upon looking at the report, that nothing was said about laying down fire-plugs, &c., and Alderman ALLEN therefore moved as an amendment, that the report be sent back to the Committee for further information.—It was stated, however, by Alderman FISHER that it was intended to construct these works, although this intention was not mentioned in the report.—After some discussion the report was withdrawn.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Twenty-nine licenses, recommended by the Hackney Carriage Committee, were ordered to issue upon the motion of Alderman BROUGHTON.

STRAWBERRY HILL.

Mr. MOIR moved, that the petition from certain inhabitants and owners of property on Strawberry Hill, received by the Council on the 8th instant, praying for the opening and repairing of the streets in that locality, be referred to the Improvement Committee for their consideration and report. Carried.

BOURKE STREET.

Mr. THORNTON moved that the petition from certain inhabitants of Bourke street, Woolloomooloo, received by the Council on the 8th instant, praying for the improvement of that street, be referred to the Improvement Committee for their consideration and report. Carried.

PITT-STREET.

Mr. JENKINS moved that the City Surveyor be instructed to prepare the necessary plan and specification for kerbing and guttering both sides of Pitt-street, from Liverpool to Campbell streets, and covering the same with blue road metal; and that tenders be invited for carrying out the same in accordance therewith.

Mr. THORNTON seconded the motion, which after a long discussion was superseded by a reference of this matter to the Improvement Committee, upon the motion of Alderman ALLEN. It appeared to be the opinion of the majority that this work ought not to be done until other works which had been already ordered, should have been performed.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

The following resolution, of which Mr. JENKINS had given notice, was withdrawn:—That the City Surveyor be instructed to prepare the necessary plan and specifications for kerbing and guttering both sides of Castlereagh-street, from Liverpool to Goulburn streets, and covering the same with iron-stone gravel; and that tenders be invited for carrying out the work in accordance therewith.

Council adjourned (*sine die*) at twenty five minutes to seven.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Soda Ash.

MR. A. POLACK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Tobacco, Tea, Nautical Instruments, Engravings, Guinness' Stout, Hobart Town Jams, and Sundries.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Enamelled and Japanned Skins, Saddlery, Coachmaker's Lace, Girth Webb, Embroidery Frames.

MR. MORT.—On the Premises, Bligh-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Chinese Oil Paintings, Engravings, Paintings on Rice Paper, Clove Ornaments, 250 Volumes Books, Mahogany Secretary and large-sized Dining Table, Caricature Match Boxes Papier Maché Trays, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At the Market Wharf, at 11 o'clock, the Cutter Fire Fly, 9 tons, with Gear, new suit of Sails, &c.

MR ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, at 12 o'clock, Weekly Sale of Horses.

POLICE OFFICE.—This Court was opened yesterday morning by Mr. Moir and Captain Innes, by whom the Bench business of the day was transacted. Mr. Miles was engaged in taking informations in the private room. Alderman Thurlow and Mr. Towns have been appointed for to day (Friday).

COMMITTAL.—Davis, the man who absconded from the service of Mrs. Clarke, taking with him several articles of wearing apparel, her property, was yesterday committed for trial.

THE CORONATION.—Yesterday being the eleventh anniversary of the coronation of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, a royal salute was fired from Fort Phillip, at noon.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was yesterday held at Mr. Driver's, Elizabeth-street, on view of the body of John Certes. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was a seaman on board the schooner Bramble. On Tuesday last, he was in a state of intoxication, and when orders were given to furl the sails, persisted, notwithstanding advice to the contrary, in going up the rigging; while there, in hauling the sail up, he lost his hold, and fell backwards on the deck; he was taken up, insensible, and sent in a cab to the Infirmary, where he expired about five o'clock on Wednesday morning. Mr. Nathan stated that when the deceased was received into the Infirmary he was in a state of insensibility, labouring under symptoms of compression of the brain; there was a cut on the posterior part of the head, which laid bare the bone, but there was no fracture; such injuries would be produced by falling from a height upon any hard substance. The Jury returned a verdict of died from injuries accidentally received.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As Mr. Russell in his letter addressed to you this morning, refers to the letter proposed for the consideration of the meeting in St. James's Vestry, as one in which all present could not concur, leading to the inference that his conduct was therefore condemned only by a *majority*, it has been thought advisable to draw attention to the fact that two letters were finally approved of and addressed to the Bishop. The one by the *majority*, the other by the *minority*, so that after all there was nothing very *inquisitorial* about the matter. The two letters are subjoined.

St. James's Vestry,
Sydney, June 12, 1849.

My Lord,—We, the undersigned Ministers and Churchwardens of the Sydney Parishes, have read with pain and grief the correspondence which has been laid before us by the Archdeacon, (at your Lordship's request,) in the cases of the Reverends Messrs. Russell and Beamish.

The perusal of the correspondence has produced in us, on the one hand, a feeling of deep indignation at the unseemly and injurious treatment which your Lordship has received from those misguided young men, and on the other, of unfeigned respect for the exceeding kindness and forbearance with which that treatment has been met by you.

In order therefore to remove the many misapprehensions which are likely to exist, from the very incorrect and imperfect statements which have already appeared, we would respectfully request of your Lordship, permission to direct the publication of the entire correspondence.

Resting assured that your Lordship will take such steps as shall tend to maintain the discipline of the Church, and to prevent, it may be, the recurrence of such proceedings.

We have the honour to remain,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's very faithful servants,
R. ALLWOOD, Incumbent of St. James
J. C. GRYLLS, Incumbent of Holy Trinity.
G. KING, Incumbent of St. Andrews.
G. F. M'ARTHUR and C. F. D. PRIDDLE, Curates of St. James.
R. CAMPBELL, J. G. COLYER, Churchwardens of St. Andrew's.
M. METCALFE, T. WOOLLEY, Churchwardens of Christ Church.
J. W. JONES, Churchwarden of Holy Trinity.

[Added to the original Letter.]

My Lord,—We, the undersigned, beg leave to state, that the above letter fully expresses our opinion as regards the case of the Rev. Mr. Beamish, and that we are fully convinced of the injudiciousness of the publication of the Rev. Mr. Russell's letter in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and of the terms in which the letter written by him to the Rev. Mr. Naylor, were expressed.

We have the honour to remain,
Your Lordship's very faithful servants,
(Signed) ROBERT L. KING
CHARLES MARTYN
WILLIAM PATTEN

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512904

CAMPBELLTOWN.

The inhabitants of this district have lately been aroused from their lethargy, as evidenced by the several meetings which have been recently held, relative to the projected Menangle Bridge, and other matters affecting their interest. It is said that not less than 1060 signatures have been appended to petitions which have been sent to members of the Legislative Council for presentation to that body, and to his Excellency the Governor; and that the names of the clergy, magistrates, and some of the most influential gentlemen, in the colony, are amongst the number. Little doubt therefore can now be entertained but that justice will prevail, and that not only will a bridge be erected, and Campbelltown be restored to its original condition, but that the eyes of government will be opened at length to the injustice with which the district of Campbelltown has long been the victim, perhaps through the negligence of its own inhabitants, as well as the apathy of those in authority.

PENRITH.

POLICE OFFICE, TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

BEFORE GEORGE THOMAS CLARKE, ESQ., J.P.

William Ireland, per Hashemy, 1849, allowed a ticket-of-leave for the district of Windsor, in the hired service of Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., M.L.C., was, on Monday morning last, taken into custody by one John Mellon, a free man, residing at Mamre, in this district, also in the service of the above gentleman, and with the assistance of John Hicks, a shipmate of Ireland's, conveyed to the village of St. Mary's, and there given in charge to District Constable Kendall, who took Ireland to Penrith lock-up, for having, on the previous day, several times assaulted, with intent to commit a rape, on one Emblin alias Emma Fuller, a child of eleven years old, step-daughter to Mellon. He was this day brought before the Bench, when the following evidence was adduced:— John Hicks, was a prisoner of the Crown, per ship Hashemy, 1849, holding a ticket-of-leave, in the service of R. Fitzgerald, Esq.; was a shipmate of Ireland's; knew the child Emma Fuller; was walking in the orchard at Mamre on Sunday last, in the forenoon; saw Ireland and the child Emma Fuller in the orchard; saw Ireland assault the girl twice in the orchard; (here witness particularly described the manner in which the prisoner assaulted the child.) Saw the prisoner and the girl in the evening of the same day go into a building called the dairy, and there twice assault her in the same manner; reported the circumstance to the child's parents, when they returned home at night from the village, who immediately examined the child, and upon the child having acknowledged the facts to her father, he went with witness and arrested the prisoner, telling the prisoner it was a shame for him to treat the child so; when he in nowise attempted to refute the charge. Emma Fuller being called, denied that the prisoner had ever assaulted her. John Mellon, her step-father, corroborated the evidence of the first witness (Hicks) respecting what occurred after he had returned home. When the girl Emma Fuller informed the bench that she had thought better of it, and if she were again examined she would tell the truth, whereupon she was recalled to the witness box, and confirmed the evidence of both the other witnesses, excepting in one or two trifling particulars; and in answer to the question put to her by the Court: "Why did you not tell the truth the first time you were examined? Because my mother told me she would beat me if I told what occurred. Why do you come forward now to tell the truth? Because I thought better of it since." His Worship being of opinion that the fact of an assault with intent had been sufficiently proved to warrant him in sending the case to a jury, accordingly committed the prisoner to take his trial for the same at the next Sydney Gaol delivery.

TO THE PUBLIC.—SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal paying in advance are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in advance at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears.

SECURITIES in bank and other shares of public companies, debentures, &c., always for sale by the undersigned, who is generally authorised to purchase the same at market rates.

W. BARTON,

10717 555, George-street.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

NITRATE OF SODA.

THE undersigned has just imported a few tons of the above celebrated manure, which has been found in England a powerful stimulant to the growth and increase of green crops.

May be had for trial, in quantities of 1 cwt., at 20s.; or, by the cask, at 18s. per cwt.

GEORGE REES,

Macquarie-place.

Sydney, June 23. 10340

SUPERIOR STATUARY MARBLE TABLETS.

WILLIAM PATTEN begs to inform the public of this and adjacent colonies, that in addition to his usual stock he has just opened thirteen cases of the best and most elegant Tablets ever offered for sale in the colonies, now on view at the Australian Marble Works, 254, Pitt street, Sydney.

June 19. 10339

FRENCH FLOWERS,

JUST OPENED, a splendid assortment of French flowers, consisting of head dresses, wreaths, boquets, &c., &c.

Miss DYER begs of her friends to inspect the above, they being a very choice selection.

278, Pitt-street. 10617

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BLUE AND INVISIBLE TAGLIONI OVER COATS

THE PRINCE ALBERT DRIVING COAT
BEAVER COATS, WADDED AND QUILTED
GREAT COATS IN GREAT VARIETY

AT

CHISHOLM'S,

9655 Pitt-street.

HAIR SEATING.

ON SALE, ex Honduras, Hair Seating, from 17 to 26 inches wide.

Also, 1 bale English curled horsehair.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,

Ironmongers,

450, George-street, near the Post Office.

10525

COLONIAL SNUFFS.

THE undersigned has reduced the wholesale price of his COLONIAL SNUFFS—of which he has an extensive variety—to 2s. (two shillings) per lb.

10743 W. H. ALDIS.

NAILS.

NOW LANDING, ex Josephine and Mary White,—

Patent batten, shingle, and 3 inch nails
Wrought ditto ditto ditto
Spikes, 4, 5, and 6 inch
Horse and hurdle nails
Flooring brads, &c.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,

450, George-street,

1544 Near the Post Office.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATEN HAY, hydraulic pressed, and of superior quality, now landing, ex Cadet, from Hobart Town, and on sale by the undersigned.

JOHN MACNAMARA,

10732 Queen-street.

CALIFORNIA.

THE undersigned has for Sale— Two tents, 30 feet long by 23½ feet wide

Two tents, 20 feet long by 19½ feet wide.

They are perfectly new and have patent India rubber tops; they are the most superior tents ever imported into this colony.

JOHN MACNAMARA,

07291 Queen-street.

TO SHIPMASTERS AND BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENTS.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

100 Tons of Dantzic butts, from 100 to 300 gallons each

A quantity of oak tallow casks, beef tierces, and pork barrels

With a general assortment of Coopers' Ware, at the lowest remunerating prices.

WM. ALMOND,

Cooper,

626, Lower George-street.

June 26. 10557

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

JUST LANDED.

DARK Bottled Brandy, very superior in 3 dozen cases

Booth's London Gin, in 1 dozen ditto

On Sale at

I. O. GLANHAM'S,

561, George-street,

10621 Opposite Bridge-street.

GUINNESS' Dublin Stout, EX JAMES GIBB,

Just landed, and on sale by

MURPHY AND CO.,

Wine and Commission Merchants,

10483 Queen-street.

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.

10026 THACKER AND CO.

WOOLPACKS, MUTTON HAMS, &c.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—

Heavy woolpacks, in bales of 50 or 100

A few tierces of prime salt beef, pork, and neat's tongues

Also,

2000 very superior mutton hams, suitable for shippers to the Islands, or California.

W. HINDSON,

10281 3, Macquarie-place.

BACON, BACON,

FROM MR. ANDREW BADGERY'S, OF BRAIDWOOD.

ABOUT Two Tons of the above celebrated bacon just received, quite equal to English in quality and flavour; and will be sold at the following prices to ensure a quick sale:

Hams, at per lb., 7d.
Shoulders, „ 6d.
Sides, „ 5d.

JOHN STIRLING,

10768 559, George-street.

ON SALE.

HYSONSKIN Tea, ex Thomas Fielden, London, Chaleo, Terror, and Regia

Half-chests of congou, ex Chaleo
Dry bright Manila sugars
China brown ditto
Bright Java ditto
Bass's No. 3 Burton ale, October brewing
Tomahawks, adzes, &c., for the island trade
3 bushel sacks

THACKER AND CO.,

10651 541, George-street.

IF YOU WANT REALLY GOOD

BUTTER,
CHEESE,
HAMS, or
BACON,

You will find them at

BETTRIDGE AND CO.'S,

George-street North,

Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

Also,

TEAS and SUGARS of the finest quality.

10689

REMEMBER

TO ask at your grocer's or ALLEN'S BEST CROWN SOAP and SUMMER MOULD CANDLES. 765

DERWENT OATS.

NOW LANDING, ex Emma, from Hobart Town, and on sale by the undersigned, Van Diemen's Land Feed Oats of superior quality.

JOHN MACNAMARA,

10730 Queen-street.

SHEET LEAD.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, 4, 5, and 6 lb. Sheet Lead

JOHN MACNAMARA,

Queen-street.

June 28. 10731

FOR SALE, about 400 prime healthy young Orange Trees, worked on four year old stocks, and fit for planting, comprising the thorny and common Mandarin, Navel, Maltese or Blood, and common Orange, in lots to suit purchasers. They can be strongly recommended for their size and general appearance.

Also, some very superior Oranges, in quantities of from 100 to 10,000 dozen.

Apply to Mr. RICHARD HILL, 211, Pitt-street, Sydney. 9599

STATIONS FOR SALE, District of Moreton Bay, situated on the M'Intyre Brook, on Leslie's road to the Junction with the Severn, adjoining the stations of Captain Collins and Mr. Abercrombie.

The above will be sold with or without stock, and are capable of carrying 20,000 sheep. For further particulars apply to

FREDERICK EBSWORTH,

10713 Queen-street.

FOR sale, by private contract, 34½ perches of land, centrically situated, in Phillip-street, Sydney, upon which are several permanent buildings yielding a good rental. Apply at 360, Pitt-street, Sydney. 10714

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.

J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.

376, Pitt-street. 9333

BARQUE AUGUSTUS.

IT is requested that all claims against this vessel may be sent to the agents by noon, this day, in duplicate.

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

Agents.

June 29. 10711

SHIPPERS per Midlothian are requested to send in their bills of lading immediately, to

Messrs. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.

10725

NOTICE is hereby given that George Duncan Craig of East Maitland in the Colony of New South Wales storekeeper has by an Indenture bearing date the twentieth day of June A.D. 1849 conveyed to Richard Fawcett of Sydney in the colony aforesaid auctioneer Thomas Barker of Sydney aforesaid flour factor and James Henderson of Sydney aforesaid merchant all his Estate and Effects wearing apparel and necessaries to an amount not exceeding twenty-five pounds only excepted in Trust for the general benefit of his creditors and the said Indenture is lying for inspection and execution by the said Creditors at the office of Holden and M'Carthy Castlereagh-street Sydney

Signed by the said George Duncan Craig in the presence of Hy. Fisher J.P. } GEORGE D. CRAIG

Signed by the said Richard Fawcett in the presence of Hy. Fisher J.P. } R. FAWCETT

Signed by the said Thomas Barker in the presence of John Brown J P. } THOS. BARKER

Signed by the said James Henderson in the presence of Hy. Fisher J.P. } JAS. HENDERSON.

10751

ROSE BAY HOTEL.

THESE premises having been let, and become occupied as a private residence from this date, they cease to be open for public purposes.

June 28. 10716

NOTICE.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all moneys due to the Firm to be paid to Michael O'Niell, by whom all claims will be liquidated.

MICHAEL O'NIELL,
JAMES SMITH,

555, George street, Sydney.

Witness—HENRY ABBEY.

May 27. 10663

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, do appoint Mr. JAMES GARRICK, of York-street, Sydney, to collect and receive all debts due to the late Mr. Joseph Roberts, and to liquidate all just claims against the said Joseph Roberts's Estate.

MARTHA ROBERTS, Executrix.
JAMES ROBERTS, Executor.

Land at Chippendale to let. For particulars enquire of Mr. J. GARRICK, York-street, Sydney.

June 27. 10641

TO CARPENTERS.

PARTIES willing to contract for the fittings of the brig Spec, can learn all particulars by applying to the Captain, on board, before two o'clock this day. 10726

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE SOCIETY.

WANTED, a married couple as Superintendent and Matron of the above Institution.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials and references, must be sent in writing to the Secretary, on or before Monday, 2nd July, 1849.

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, at his residence, No. 1, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-street South, any day except Sunday and Saturday, from one o'clock to half-past.

All communications to be post-paid.

By order of the Committee of Management.

JAMES B. LAUGHTON,

9860 Secretary.

WANTED, a Man Cook. Apply at the Woolpack Inn, near the Haymarket. None need apply who cannot produce satisfactory testimonials for sobriety and integrity. 10773

WANTED, a man and his wife, without incumbrance, as general House-servants, to proceed to the interior. Apply between 2 and 4 o'clock to Mr. D. NICHOLSON, at the Port Office, Custom-house. 10708

WANTED, an experienced Gardener. Apply to Mr. T. W. SMITH, next door to Post Office, Sydney. 10724

WANTED, a sober active Man of good character, to attend a single gentleman; the highest wages (paid weekly) will be given, and a permanent situation ensured. Apply to Mr. NEWMAN, Collecting Agent, &c., 356, Pitt-street North. 10733

TO WHALERS.—Wanted, a few good pulling hands, to complete the party at Twofold Bay. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the morning, to

Messrs. WM. WALKER AND CO.,

10626 Fort-street.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A respectable person, aged 50, is desirous of obtaining a situation, to superintend a small household. Salary not so much an object, as a home. The highest references as to character given. Apply to M. M., at Mr. PIDDINGTON'S, Bookseller, George-street. 10513

WANTED, by a middle-aged married man, employment in a general store, or as bookkeeper, in town or country. The latter would be preferred, as his wife would be willing to make herself useful. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of the drapery business, having had sixteen years' experience. Address, by letter, to H. B., Herald Office.

10707

BATHURST.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Charlton, Campbell's River, on or about the 1st of November last, the following Horses, viz.:—

One chesnut mare, white down the face, five years old, branded JH (conjoined) near shoulder, with foal at foot, unbranded. Chesnut colt, two years old, white face, branded same; and a yearling bay filly, small star on the forehead, branded AN on the off shoulder.

Ten Pounds will be paid, if stolen, on conviction of the thief; or one pound each, if strayed, on delivery to the undersigned, at Charlton, Campbell's River.

MICHAEL EAGAN.

Bathurst, June 25. 10704

LOST, on Wednesday afternoon, in George-street, a Bunch of Keys on a steel ring. Whoever returns the same to Mrs. HAYLOCK, Market-street, will be rewarded

10739

FURNISHED APARTMENTS,

WITH BOARD.

TWO Gentlemen can be accommodated with the above. Apply to Mrs. FLOWER, Kent-street, opposite the Gas Works.

June 27. 10658

BUSINESS premises to let, now, and for some years, in the occupation of Mr. Bremner, Boot and Shoemaker, situate at the corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets. Apply to WM. MOFFITT. 10715

TO LET, a Cottage in Castlereagh-street South, No. 52, with detached kitchen and two-stall stable, enclosed yard and separate gateway; water laid on. Apply to JOSEPH CURRY, George-street, opposite the Market. 10703

TO LET.—In a few days will be ready for occupation, a New House, at Redfern, adjoining the residence of the Rev. Joseph Beazley, and immediately opposite St. Paul's Church. The House is comfortably arranged, having drawing and dining rooms, with butler's pantry, on the ground floor; and four good bed-rooms on the first floor. There is a back kitchen and servants' room above; a good well of water, and also a back entrance. For particulars apply at the Herald Office.

10278

TOWNSHIP OF WINDSOR.

TO BE LET.—The Hotel so long established and known as Coffee's Hotel, pleasantly situated in Thompson's Square, on the Banks of the Hawkesbury River.

The house contains—bar, two sitting rooms, large ball room, and eleven bedrooms, with ample cellarage, and now doing a first-rate trade; immediate possession can be given, the present tenant, Mr. Coffee, retiring from business, would dispose of his furniture and stock to the party going in, at a valuation.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. COFFEE, on the premises, or to Mr. E. BURKE, Royal Hotel, Sydney. 10433

BATHURST.

TO BE LET, for such terms as may be agreed on, the Farm called WALMER, situated within two miles of the Town of Bathurst, on the River Macquarie, consisting of 320 acres of land, all enclosed and divided into paddocks, with a dwelling house and suitable outbuildings, a garden of two acres, well stocked with choice fruit trees and vines, in full bearing. Its proximity to the town offers many advantages to those turning their attention to market gardening, cultivation, and dairying pursuits.

Application to be made either personally or by letter, post paid, to the undersigned.

T. J. HAWKINS.

Walmer, Bathurst, June 16. 10268

TO LET, that well-known Steam Flour Mill called Dickson's Mills, in good working order. Rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS BARKER, Sussex-street. 13

BATHURST.

TO LET, those eligible premises situated in Durham-street, Bathurst, (lately occupied by Messrs. Flower and Keele, as wholesale and general stores,) consisting of three sitting rooms, four bed rooms, large shop, kitchen, large back store, with sheds attached.

The above is a first-rate opening for any one wishing to engage in the up-country trade. For particulars apply to

Mr. L. SHORTILL,

Coach and Horses Inn,

10264 Kelso, Bathurst.

SALES BY AUCTION.

POSITIVE SALE THIS MORNING OF THE CUTTER

FIRE FLY,

9 TONS BURTHEN.

MR. W. G. MOORE has received instructions from the owner, (Mr. Thomas Tapp), to sell,

THIS MORNING,

At 11 o'clock,

At the Market Wharf,

The Cutter FIRE FLY, with all her gear, new suit of sails, &c.

Terms, cash. 10750

ARMSTRONG'S Weekly Sale of Horses, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock.

One grey mare, very handsome, broke into saddle and harness; one grey gelding, sixteen hands high, very powerful, good in double harness, or will go in a carriage singly; four cart horses; one pair of bay carriage horses; one gig, with patent axles; one omnibus, with shifting canopy to form a break, or a most convenient travelling carriage for the country. 10772

EX CHARTLEY CASTLE.

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS AND DEALERS.

45 PACKAGES OF ASSORTED SLOPS, SHIRTS, &c., IN DOUBLE STITCHED MOLESKIN TROUSERS, WHITE AND FANCY REGATTA SHIRTS, BLUE SERGE AND SCOTCH TWILL SHIRTS, BLUE AND BLACK CLOTH TROUSERS, BLACK AND FANCY SATIN VESTS, RICH THIBET AND CLOTH VESTS, PILOT CLOTH, CHESTERFIELD AND STOCKMEN'S COATS, MEN'S NAVY CLOTH CAPS, LADIES' SHOES, &c.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS

Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of the late James Simmons, Esq., Hunter-street,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 3,

At 11 o'clock,

Without Reserve,

THE whole of the extensive shipment of assorted Slops, Shirts, &c., &c., now landing from the Chartley Castle.

Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 10543

MONDAY, JULY 2.

PICKLES.

NOW LANDING, EX CHARTLEY CASTLE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON MONDAY, JULY 2,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

24 Cases Pickles, 3 dozen each.

After which,

12 Tierces Beef, in prime condition.

Terms at sale. 10721

POSTPONED TO MONDAY, 2ND JULY, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GOODS NOT BEING LANDED.

SIXTEEN PACKAGES SUPERIOR GOODS,

NOW LANDING,

EX CHARTLEY CASTLE,

CONSISTING OF—

SADDLERY, WHIPS, CIGAR CASES, CANDLESTICKS, SPOONS, CUTLERY, CRUETS AND FRAMES, FENDERS, &c.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

At his Mart,

ON MONDAY, JULY 2,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

2 CASES gentlemen's plain saddles, spring bars and furniture
5 Cases stuffed flap ditto ditto
1 Case patent elastic seat ditto, all over hogskin
1 Case snaffle bridles, stirrup leathers, white and blue girths, cigar cases, and gig whips

1 Case brass candlesticks and bread trays
1 Case tea and table spoons and soup ladles
1 Case sugar crushers, powder flasks, plated snuffer trays, and 6-bottle plated cruets
1 Case plated revolving egg frames and cruets
1 Case table knives and forks, Waterloo balanced handled and other patterns, in sets; stag carving knives and forks, painted bread trays, &c.
1 Case plated candlesticks and brass ditto
1 Case brown and black fenders

_ All of superior description, selected for this market.

Terms at sale. 10584

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

14 PACKAGES SUPERIOR ASSORTED BRUSHWARE, COMBS, &c.

NOW LANDING EX CHARTLEY CASTLE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

At his Mart,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 4,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

L in diamond, 1 to 14—Fourteen packages containing—

DANDY, hair, hat, cloth, whisk, shoe, scrubbing, spoke, horse, duster, stock, ground, and superior tooth

BRUSHES,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Sash and common tools
Shoe hairs, deck clumps
Inkstands
Ivory combs, assorted tortoiseshell side combs
Table dressing combs
Tongue scrapers, &c.
Ivory salt, egg, and mustard spoons
Brooms, broom handles, &c.

_ The above articles are of a most superior description and of modern manufacture, well deserving the attention of the trade. They have been chosen by one intimately acquainted with the wants of this market, and will be sold without reserve for CASH.

1065

THURSDAY, JULY 5.

HARDWOOD BUILDING TIMBER.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 5,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

A quantity of Hardwood Building Timber, consisting of—

1907 Pieces, of the following sizes:
3 x 2
3 x 4
4 x 4

542 Pieces, of the following sizes:
5 x 3
6 x 3
7 x 3
8 x 3
6 x 4

1353 Battens
13,266 Feet Flooring Boards

The above are on view at Deloitte's Wharf.

Terms at sale. 10720

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction

THIS DAY, FRIDAY,

At his Rooms,

At eleven o'clock,

64 Cases pale sherry, 3 dozen each
27 Ditto Hunt's port, 3 dozen each
3 Half-tierces Barrett's twist, in bond
Half-keg, out of bond, duty pd.
16 Dozen druggists' vials
14 Three-quarter chests of young hyson
12 Souchong, in chests
57 Catties, 300 gross corks
1, 2, and 3 draw telescopes
2 Theodolites, quadrants, sextants
A two-day chronometer
Champion's vinegar, in casks, 25 gallons each, No. 22 now landing
Some superior engravings, in glass and frames
6 Dozen shot belts, single, double, and patent
59 Dozen Guinness's double brown stout
Hobart Town jams, and a variety of other articles, must be sold, without any reserve.

HORSES

STAGE COACH.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,

TO-MORROW,

At eleven o'clock,

SEVERAL HORSES; a Stage Coach; a Baker's Cart; and an Omnibus. 10737

ENTIRE HORSES.

IMPORTED.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his stables, in York-street,

ON FRIDAY, JULY 20,

HAMBLEDON,

A very dark Brown, 16 hands and ½ an inch high, bred in 1838, got by "Ishmael" out of "Babel," by "Interpreter," "Fair Ellen" by the Wellesley Grey Arabian "Maria," by "Highflyer," "Nutcracker" by "Matchem," "Miss Starling" [Sister to the Ancaster Starling] by "Starling," "Partner" Croft's Bay Barb —"Ishmael" was got by "Sultan" out of a "Phantom" Mare, sister to "Cobweb," "Filagree" by "Soothsayer," "Web" by "Waxy," "Penelope" by "Trumpeter," "Prunella" by "Highflyer," "Promise" by "Snap," "Julia" by "Blank," "Spectator's," dam by "Partner," "Bonny Lass" by "Bay Bolton."

"YOUNG CAMEL."

A rich dark bay, 16 hands 1 inch high, bred in 1838, got by "Camel" out of "Miss Shim," "Striking Beauty" by "Sorcerer," "Beningbrough," "Sir Peter," "Miss "Gunpowder" by "Gunpowder," "Suwarrow's" dam by "Marski," Arbitrator, "Daphne" by "Regulus."—"Camel" bred in 1822, got by "Whalebone" out of a "Selim" mare, "Maiden" by "Sir Peter," "Phenomenon," "Matron" by "Florizel," "Maiden" by "Matchem," "Squirt" mare by "Mogul," "Camilla" by "Bay Bolton," "Old Lady" by Pulleine's Chesnut Arabian, "Rockwood," "Bustler."

These horses are now in their prime, in first-rate condition, and to any Studmaster either would be a valuable acquisition.

Now on view, and will be sold without reserve. 10738

POSTPONED TILL FRIDAY THE 6th JULY, 1849.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.

A very valuable Agricultural Farm, suitable for immigrants just arrived, situate in the beautiful district of Illawarra, eight miles only from Wollongong, and only nine hours' trip from Sydney per William IV., Captain Sullivan.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY MR. STUBBS,

At the Mart, King-street, on

FRIDAY, JULY 6,

At 12 o'clock,

THE productive Agricultural Farm, known by the name of

MARGARET'S VALE,

Situate at Dapto, Illawarra, eight miles from the sea-port town of Wollongong, and containing within its own boundaries 50 acres, also a good run at the back.

It is capable of producing everything in abundance for assisting the supply of the Sydney market, and the nourishment of its 60,000 inhabitants, including eggs, butter, cheese, bacon, pigs, poultry, veal, wheat, maize, tobacco, hay; in fact, intending buyers have only to visit Kellick's Wharf this very day, or Tuesday next (where the William the Fourth discharges her cargo) in order to satisfy themselves of the

REAL VALUE

Of a DAPTO FARM.

Terms liberal, at sale. 10736

TO COACHMAKERS, SADDLERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, JUNE 29,

At 11 o'clock

A QUANTITY of Coachmaker's Lace

Ditto ditto girth webb

Ditto ditto embroidering frames.

Terms at sale. 10735

TO SADDLERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 29,

At eleven o'clock.

FOUR CASES LONDON SADDLERY, consisting of—

Best stuffed hogskin saddles
Ditto solid ditto ditto
Ditto snaffle bridles
Ditto Pelham and bridoon
Ditto white spring girths.

Terms—Cash. 10686

ENAMELLED AND JAPANNED SKINS!

TO SADDLERS, COACHMAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 29,

At 11 o'clock.

ONE CASE SKINS, CONSISTING OF—

Enamelled goat
Ditto sides
Japanned kangaroo
Ditto calf
Ditto basils
Ditto horse butts
Ditto stout leather sides
Ditto bag sides
A beautiful lot of coloured roans, in marocco, green, fawn, drab, &c., &c.
A superior lot of basils.

Terms at sale. 10687

SUGAR AND TEA.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Has received instructions from Messrs. BOGUE AND CO., to sell by auction, at their Stores, at the back of Gill's Hotel, Pitt-street,

ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 3,

At eleven o'clock,

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

To close accounts.

Ex Marmion:

2362 BAGS BRIGHT CHINA SUGAR

Ex Augustus:

61 Bags Mauritius

Ex Eliza:

41 Chests congou
191 Ten-catty boxes souchong congou

Ex Portenia:

93 Chests hysonskin

Ex Emma Eugenia:

7 Chests hysonskin

Mr. Newton, in announcing this sale, would earnestly solicit the attention of all classes of buyers, as great bargains may be expected, his positive instructions being to sell to the highest bidder.

Terms at sale. 1059

---

197 BAGS UNSOUND FLOUR.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EX COLUMBINE, SERGEANT, MASTER, FROM TAHITI.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction,

AT THE FLOUR COMPANY'S WHARF,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 30,

At 12 o'clock,

197 BAGS (more or less) Van Diemen's Land Fine Flour, unsound.

Terms, cash. 10734

UNRESERVED SALE OF

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. M'NAB, TURNER'S BUILDING'S, BLIGH-STREET.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the

PREMISES, BLIGH-STREET,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 29,

At 11 o'clock,

THE whole of the EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—

Dining, card, loo and dressing tables
Handsome dining and drawing room chairs
Hair-seated sofa, damask spring couch
Chests of drawers, washstands, toilet glasses, dressing tables, toilet services, book racks, &c.
Brussels carpets, rugs, matting, stair carpet, &c.
Iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillows, bedding, linen, &c.
Hall lamp, fenders and irons, crockery, glassware, plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

Catalogues will be ready this morning.

10754

THE SCHOONER LOUISA,

AND CARGO OF CEDAR

(As she now lies stranded on the south spit of the Brunswick River).

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to sell by public auction.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JUNE 30,

At 12 o'clock,

The schooner LOUISA, burthen 100 tons, as she now lies stranded, and her cargo of 30 to 40,000 feet of Cedar.

By last accounts the vessel was complete, without a single plank parted and only a short distance from deep water. All her sails, gear, &c., are on shore, under charge.

This fine schooner is coppered and copper-fastened—

SHE COST £2000;

and as she may be got afloat without much expense, this sale is well worthy of the attention of all parties engaged in the coasting trade.

Terms—Cash. 10755

MOST IMPORTANT SALE

OF

1704 CHESTS
932 HALF-CHESTS } TEA

AND

15 TONS SUGAR.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

Per West Indian, Mills, master, from China.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions from Messrs. LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO., to sell by public auction.

AT THEIR STORES, FORT-STREET, DARLING HARBOUR,

ON MONDAY, JULY 2,

At 11 o'clock,

2636 CHESTS AND HALF-CHESTS TEA,

namely:—

LP&Co. in diamond,

573 Chests
542 Half-chests } Hysonskin, slightly damaged

{ 667 Chests
302 Half-chests } Ditto, much ditto

{ 206 Chests
25 Half-chests } Congou, slightly damaged

{ 259 Chests
53 Half-chests } Ditto, much ditto

About 5 tons white sugar and 10 tons brown } More or less damaged.

Terms, cash. 10756

EIGHTEEN TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS, MESSRS. H. JACKSON AND SONS, LEADENHALL-STREET.

JUST LANDED.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

TUESDAY, JULY 3,

At 11 o'clock,

18 TRUNKS, containing—

Lasting half boots, lace sides, patent vamps
Cashmere ditto ditto
Lasting slippers, buckled and sandalled
Kip ditto ditto
Best Spanish ditto, bows and sandalled
Patent enamelled seal ditto ditto
Ditto calf, ditto ditto ditto
Best black kid ditto ditto
Ditto ditto operas
Children's best cloth button boots
Ditto cordovan, ankle strap, trimmed
Ditto patent seal ditto ditto
Ditto roan ditto ditto
Ditto fancy red ditto
Stout black satin slippers, bows and sandals
Ditto white ditto ditto
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 10757

OLD BUILDING MATERIALS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, on the premises, Cumberland-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 4,

At half-past ten o'clock,

ALL the OLD MATERIALS of Nine Houses, as they now stand at the back of the Black Dog public-house, in Cumberland-street, extending along Essex-lane to the corner of Prince-street.

Purchasers will be required to pull down and cart away all the materials before the 15th of August next.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Hilly, Architect, 57, King-street, or Mr. John Gray 57 Goulburn-street, who will show the premises. Terms cash. 10758

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MR. MORT

Is instructed by the representative of the late firm of Messrs. GRANT AND TREVALLYN, to state, that

THE VALUABLE SHEEP PROPERTIES

OF

"BENDININE" AND "DOUGLAS,"

IN THE DISTRICT OF YASS,

WITH ABOUT 13,000 SHEEP,

Will be offered for sale, by public auction, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

FULL particulars of these most important and really valuable cheap properties will appear very shortly.

The sheep are really fine woolled, sound, and have never been diseased, and the stations are very highly improved.

All information will be afforded by the Auctioneer on application (if by letter, post-paid). 10759

SODA ASH.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX JAMES GIBB, JACKSON, MASTER, FROM LONDON, BEING MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL Sell by Public Auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 491, George-street,

THIS DAY, JUNE 29,

At eleven o'clock, precisely,

H&C | 95, 96, 100, 102, 106, 107, and 108,

7 Casks Soda Ash.

Terms, cash. 10667

CHINESE OIL PAINTINGS, PAINTINGS ON RICE PAPER, CLOVE ORNAMENTS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, JUNE 29,

At 11 o'clock,

Without any reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers,

Two cases of well executed Chinese paintings, consisting of Views of Canton, Honkong, Macao, Bogue Forts, portraits of the principal Mandarins, and other subjects illustrative of the manners and customs of the Chinese.

Beautifully finished paintings on rice paper

A variety of ingeniously manufactured clove articles from Amboyna, most fragrant and spicy ornaments.

Terms at sale. 10762

---

250 VOLUMES BOOKS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 29,

At 11 o'clock,

250 Volumes Books, amongst which are— Rollin's Roman History, 16 vols.; Madame de Sevigne's Letters, 9 vols.; Universal Magazine, 21 vols.; Chateaubriand's Beauties of Christianity, 3 vols.; Duncan's Translation of Cæsar, 2 vols.; Paris's Life of Sir Humphrey Davy, 2 vols.; Francis's Horace (Latin and English), 4 vols.; Chambaud's French Dictionary, 4 vols.; Buffon's Works, 5 vols.; Bishop Hurd's Works, 8 vols.; Godwin's Political Justice, Horsley's Sermon's, 2 vols.; Marchmont Papers, 4 vols.; Gregory's Letters on the Christian Religion, 2 vols.; Hooper's Recreations, 4 vols.; Life of Martin Boos, Atkinson's Miscellanies, 2 vols.; History and Antiquities of the County of Lincoln, 2 vols., 4to; Parkhurst's Hebrew and English Lexicon, and various Classical and Standard Works.

Terms, cash. 10763

MAHOGANY SECRETARY AND LARGE SIZED DINING TABLE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 29,

At 11 o'clock,

An excellent mahogany secretary, spring flap, slidinge trays, &c., with book-shelves on top

A large sized well made dining table

Terms, cash. 10764

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CARICATURE MATCH BOXES, HANDSOME PAPIER MACHE TRAYS, &c., &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

Ten oil paintings, in gilt frames
Various engravings, in sundry frames
One case caricature Congreve match boxes
Handsome papier mâché trays and baskets

Terms at sale. 10766

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, AND HIDES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Commercial Wharf,

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

7 Casks prime beef tallow
1 Ditto station ditto
14 Ditto beef tallow
500 Sheepskins
81 Hides.

Terms, cash. 10760

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUNDRY SILKS, LACE TRIMMINGS, AND OTHER EFFECTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON

Is instructed to sell by auction, at the residence of Madame WECHINGER, Elizabeth-street North, next to Wentworth-place,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 3,

At 11 o'clock,

ALL the Household Furniture, in good condition, and other effects, consisting of—

Loo table, morocco seated reclining chair, hair seated and chintz covered sofa, handsome bookcase, two work tables, chimney glass, cane seated chairs, carpets and rugs, four post bedstead, bedding, and hangings, dressing tables, and toilet glasses, bedroom couch, washstands and furniture, large iron bedstead, sundry mattresses.

Handsome mahogany chest drawers, with marble slab

Stair carpeting, fenders, and fire irons, sundry crockery, house linen, &c.

Also,

Sundry silk and other dresses, remnants, muslins

Thread and other laces, blond edgings, and other trimmings.

Terms—Cash. 10765

WEST MAITLAND,

PROPERTY AT CAMPBELL'S HILL,

Formerly known as

THE THISTLE INN.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

At 12 o'clock.

ON FRIDAY, JULY 6,

Without Reserve,

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement thirty-six perches, situate in the town of Maitland, in the county of Northumberland, bounded on the east by the main road from Maitland to Patrick's Plains, commencing at a stake at the intersection of a reserved road thirty-three feet wide with the said main road bearing north forty degrees forty minutes west forty-three feet, and north thirty-five degrees twenty-five minutes; west sixty-nine feet six inches to the south-east corner of lot 2; on the north by lot 2 bearing west thirty-five degrees twenty-five minutes south one hundred and fifty feet to the east boundary of lot 9; on the west by a part of that boundary line bearing south thirty-five degrees twenty-five minutes east fifty-seven feet eight inches to the reserved road aforesaid; and on the south by that road bearing east fourteen degrees forty minutes north one hundred and forty-four feet four inches to the commencing corner.

Together with—

The brick-built House, consisting of nine rooms, cellar, kitchen, servants' rooms, four-stall stable, with loft, barn, piggery, &c., erected thereon, and formerly known as

THE THISTLE INN,

and recently in the occupation of Mr. Joshua Anderson.

Also,

Half an acre allotment near the above, fenced in, &c.

The title, which is unobjectionable, may be seen and further particulars ascertained on application to the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 10761

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Friday, June 29, 1849.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512905